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U.S. 'MISLEADING PUBLIC OPINION' ON ABM TREATY

LD241648 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Another Propaganda Trick by Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev

Lately, Reagan administration officials have been perseveringly trying to convince the public of the "need" of making changes in the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

As a matter of fact, changes already were introduced in the ABM Treaty in 1974, and at that time they were regarded in the world as an important step along the lines of enhancing international stability. The protocol to ABM Treaty, signed in Moscow in 1974, provided, among other things, for the reduction of the areas of deployment of ABM systems from two, as stipulated by the 1972 agreement, to one for each of the sides. Accordingly, the number of ABM launchers and interceptor missiles of the USSR and the United States was halved from 200 to 100.

However, recent pronouncements by administration officials concerning changes in the ABM Treaty did not deal with the further strengthening of the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. agreement of 1972 which sets limits on the anti-ballistic missile systems of both sides. "New changes," in the opinion of Reagan administration officials, should lead to a complete revision of that document of paramount importance, to "legalize" the militarization of outer space and to give a semblance of legality to U.S. plans for the deployment of a destabilizing space-based anti-ballistic missile defense.

In a bid to "retouch" its obviously aggressive plans for this deployment of anti-ballistic missile weapons in space, Washington does not stop at outright deception. According to the American television company CBS, a high-ranking official of the Reagan administration who preferred not to be identified in the press, alleged that the Soviet Union, just as the United States, thought it was possible to renounce the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, because, according to him, it has become obsolete.

The Soviet Union has stressed more than once that the ABM Treaty is a barrier in the way to the race in strategic arms. The USSR favored and favors the strict unswerving observance of that agreement and believes that it is inadmissible to work toward its erosion, let alone, to call into question the prospect of its existence.

The statement of the high-ranking official of the Reagan administration is a very awkward attempt at misleading public opinion, shifting on the Soviet Union at least a portion of the responsibility for the present aggravation of international relations and dampening the intensity of criticism levelled at the United States which is following the course toward undermining the existing accords, toward a relentless buildup of nuclear and space arms.

SPACE COMMAND CREATED FOR 'COMBAT OPERATIONS'

LD250858 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Washington: Following the Course of Militarizing Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A united space command has been set up in the United States.

It comprises, and will oversee, the corresponding legs of the U.S. Air Force, Navy, Army and Marine Corps connected with military space programs as well as the military missions of space shuttles.

As had to be expected, spokesmen for the Pentagon and for the newly-founded united "'star wars' staff" claimed hypocritically at a special ceremony marking the event that the military space command would serve exclusively defensive purposes and even make a contribution of its own to averting war.

But even those solemn speeches did not conceal that, when the "star wars" system had been developed and deployed, the united space command would get down to the business it had been really formed for, that of masterminding and carrying out combat operations in outer space.

Washington leaders continue hoodwinking world public opinion by maintaining that the "Strategic Defense Initiative"(SDI), the formal name for "star wars", is nothing more than a "research" pursuit.

But do they really need to have a military space command, with the latest additions to the U.S. strategic offensive forces placed under it, to oversee research?

Washington's cover story about the "defensive" thrust of its plans to militarize outer space cannot conceal the obvious reality that even at the present stage the SDI effort involves trying out specific kinds of space-strike weaponry, and not just in laboratories, but at ground testing ranges and in outer space. The facts are so telltale that the Washington leaders will not be able to take in anybody.

In the Soviet Union it is realized clearly that the "star wars" program is ushering in a new phase in the arms race, which will be dangerous also to the United States. All the slick claims that, once they've raised space-strike forces, U.S. leaders will embark on consultations with their allies on the expediency of deploying the relevant arms are propaganda gimmickry.

When, at the latest news conference in the White House, the U.S. President was asked why, right after the recent U.S. testing of an anti-satellite (ASAT) system, he didn't try and come to terms with the Soviet Union to ban such weapons, he began talking of the need for extensive verification and the like, while leaving the question actually unanswered. The ASAT system, in the meantime, is just part of the SDI program and it is easier to prevent its deployment while the effort is yet in its initial stage.

The matter, however, is that in Washington they do not even think of forgoing the militarization of space. It is there that the administration leaders are now keen to gain military superiority over the USSR. But such hopes are illusory, they only put international security in still greater jeopardy and are bound to produce a crisis situation.

U.S. ACTIONS POSE OBSTACLES TO ACCORD IN GENEVA

PM231258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Sukhoy article under the rubric: "Our Commentary" :"Following a Course of Militarization"]

[Text] It has been officially announced in the United States that the U.S. Armed Forces combined Space Command, with headquarters at Colorado Springs (Colorado), will begin operating from 23 September.

The command has been set up on the U.S. President's personal instructions and will be directly subordinate to the U.S. defense secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Military systems deployed in outer space will come under its jurisdiction.

While ceaselessly repeating that the "star wars" program is a"noninculeardefense system," the White House is accelerating its military space preparations with maniacal obsession. Virtually every day brings new evidence of the actual implementation of its dangerous plans to militarize outer space. Contracts have been concluded with seven military-industrial corporations, which will spend a year carrying out studies during the second stage of research under the "star wars" program with the purpose of creating a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. An experiment has been carried out at the White Sands test range (New Mexico) during which a Miracle laser, designed for use in outer space, hit a stage of a Titan rocket maintained in a stationary position. The first test of the ASAT antisatellite system in outer space has been held. And now, we have this statement about the organization of the combined Space Command, which, as Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH makes clear, will become the center controlling all military flights by shuttle craft and will be concerned with launching spy satellites into orbit and receiving information from them.

What, then, does the future hold? A Pentagon spokesman has stated that a second ASAT test will be held "in the months ahead." An extensive program of experimental nuclear explosions required for the creation of a new space weapon, the Xray laser, has been elaborated. The leading military corporations have been promised even larger contracts directly bound up with the development and creation of space strike arms.

There can be only one conclusion: The United States has returned to the Geneva negotiating table without any serious intention of adopting a truly constuctive, really flexible stance capable of leading to the very rapid achievement of accords on the whole range of items on the agenda. Judging by its practical steps, the White House not only does not intend to abandon the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" but does not wish to hold any kind of concrete discussion on preventing the militarization of outer space. "The 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is not something that the United States can abandon as a result of talks," they say along the banks of the Potomac. By thinking in those terms and acting accordingly, the U.S. Administration remains deaf not only to the USSR's constructive proposals, but also to the appeals of many sensible Americans, who describe the "star wars" plans as obstacles to strengthening peace.

SPACE ARMS GROUP HOLDS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD241107 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 24 TASS -- The space arms group has met for a session here today within the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

SOVIET CDE DELEGATE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

LD231409 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 23 TASS -- Member of the Soviet delegation, Major-General Viktor Tatarnikov, made today a speech at a meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Viktor Tatarnikov noted that along with politcal initiatives the socialist countries put forward at the conference important proposals in the military sphere, among them the proposal that notification be given of major military exercises.

These proposals, he stressed, embrace practically the whole spectrum of military activity -- exercises of ground troops, air and naval forces and movements of troops. These proposals acquire special topicality in the present-day precarious international situation when the United States and its NATO allies are trying to turn the European Continent and adjacent sea (ocean) areas into a range for testing various versions of unleashing and conducting war. More and more frequently the United States chooses for naval exercises involving ships with cruise missiles areas near territorial waters of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

VIABILITY OF NONPROLIFERATION TREATY REAFFIRMED

LD210641 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The third conference to review the nuclear non-proliferation treaty has ended its work here. It was attended by about 90 delegations of the countries, parties to that important international agreement.

The main result of the conference is the unanimous adoption of the concluding declaration reaffirming the viability of the treaty and the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, based on it. In the declaration it was stated that the main task of the treaty -- prevention of appearance of new nuclear states -- is being successfully coped with. The declaration stresses the determination to work for consolidation of the non-proliferation regime, expansion of the number of the parties to the treaty, which, as is noted in the document, "plays a substantial role in maintaining international peace and security."

The message to the participants in the conference from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev exerted a great positive impact on the conference. The message reaffirms the principled stand of the Soviet Union on questions of limitation of the arms race, on questions of disarmament, on the Soviet Union's allegiance to nuclear non-proliferation.

Important decisions promoting the aims of the treaty in curbing the nuclear arms race in the central area -- termination and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests were adopted owing to the efforts of the socialist, non-aligned and neutral countries which put up a single front and which were also supported by many Western countries. The decisions of the conference reflect the provisions of the Soviet Union-announced moratorium on any nuclear explosions and the call upon the United States and other nuclear powers to join the moratorium.

The Soviet Union's repeatedly reaffirmed readiness for tripartite and many-sided negotiations with a view of concluding the treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests was noted in the concluding declaration.

The conference adopted a sweeping programme of concrete actions of the countries, parties to the treaty, in strengthening control over ensuring nuclear non-proliferation and in enhancing the efficiency of the system of guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the mainstay of such control, in all-round developing broad international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The decision was taken that the next nuclear non-proliferation treaty review conference be held in 1990.

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY, SOVIET AIMS OUTLINED

PM181351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by K. Borisov: "From Nonproliferation to Disarmament"]

[Text] A conference of states participating in the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons is under way at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The Soviet Union's approach to the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is based on the view that the prevention of the spread of these weapons on our planet is one of the key salients of the struggle for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, limitation of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament. It is also a major factor in maintaining strategic stability on a regional and a global scale. The leading role in the resolution of this important task belongs to the nonproliferation treaty. It has provided the basis for an international policy on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which has become an effective instrument in maintaining peace and security.

The Essence of the Problem

The production of a 20-kiloton atomic bomb (comparable to the bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima) requires 8 kilograms of plutonium. Yet the quantity of this readioactive material accumulated by states which do not possess nuclear weapons reached approximately 120 tons in 1984. It is not difficult to appreciate the tremendous danger involved in the unchecked development of the nuclear power industry.

The complexity of the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons lies in its inherent contradiction. On the one hand, peaceful nuclear power generation is undergoing rapid development which is to be welcomed in every way because it produces obvious benefits, but only if this development takes place under appropriate international supervision. However, this process is also fraught with potential dangers since it braodens the opportunities for accumulating material for the production of nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess these weapons. After all, plutonium is a by-product of the operation of a peaceful atomic power plant.

The nuclear weapon nonproliferation problem essentially began simultaneously with the emergence of the atomic bomb. But it became especially acute in the sixties when the number of nuclear states increased and the circle of so-called near-nuclear countries widened -- that is, countries which by virtue of their scientific, technical, and economic potential are capable of producing their own nuclear weapons.

The real threat of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons created a fundamentally new concept in international relations, namely the concept of voluntary limitation in the number of states possessing such weapons. Our country was instrumental in placing the question of the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the international agenda. From the outset, the Soviet Union played a leading role in the drafting of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons which came into force in March 1970. Now the parties to this treaty represent an overwhelming majority of the world's countries, more than 130 states.

How the Treaty Operates

The 15 years which have elapsed since the conclusion of this treaty have demonstrated its viability and effectiveness.

Since the agreement came into force, no new nuclear state has emerged.

The treaty is implemented through the supervision system, the system of safeguards, of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. To meet the wishes of nonnuclear states, the Soviet Union has agreed, as an act of goodwill, to place part of its peaceful nuclear activities under the IAEA's supervision, concluding a corresponding agreement which came into force on 10 June this year. The IAEA has already embarked on practical inspections in the USSR.

The nonproliferation treaty prohibits the development and production of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices by nonnuclear states, thus imposing serious restrictions on these states. However, the measures to consolidate the policy of nonproliferation in no way hamper international cooperation in the peaceful application of atomic energy. So, since the treaty came into force, the capacity of the world's atomic power industry has increased 5-fold, and around 40 atomic power stations are operating or being built in developing countries alone.

Curbing the Arms Race

The Nonproflieration Treaty is aimed primarily at checking the "horizontal" spread of nuclear arms, that is, preventing the emergence of new nuclear states. But, it also contains provisions aimed at helping check the "vertical" spread of nuclear weapons, or, in other words, at the reduction and elimination of existing nuclear arsenals. In accordance with Article VI of the treaty more than 130 of the world's states have, for the first time, pledged to conduct negotiations on a wide range of disarmament issues.

The USSR's position on this subject was stated in M.S. Gorbachev's message to participants in the conference currently under way in Geneva: "Loyal to its obligations under the treaty, the Soviet Union has done and will continue to do all in its power not only to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons but also to check and reverse the nuclear arms race."

The Soviet Union regards the halting and banning of nuclear weapons tests as one of the most urgent measures in this sphere. In 1982, it submitted for UN discussion the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on a General and Complete Nuclear Weapons Test Ban." This document takes into account everything positive that has been achieved during the many years of discussions at various forums on the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests; it also reflects the additional ideas of many states, particularly on questions of monitoring. At the same time, the USSR has proposed that all states which possess nuclear weapons declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions right up to the conclusion of a treaty, while the Disarmament Committee (now the Disarmament Conference) in Geneva has urgently embarked on practical negotiations with the aim of compiling the draft of such a treaty. The USSR has proposed on more than one occasion that talks with the United States and Britain on a total nuclear test ban, broken off by the Western countries in their final stage in 1980, be resumed. It also proposes that the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, signed respectively in 1974 and 1976, be ratified.

For a Peaceful Outer Space

In recent years, the Soviet Union has on more than one occasion focused the attention of other states on the fact that the militarization of space could seriously complicate, if not preclude, the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and give the entire arms race an extremely dangerous thrust.

Proceeding from this fact, the USSR has put forward a series of proposals aimed at preventing an arms race in space.

In 1981 it submitted for UN discussion a draft treaty banning the deployment of all types of weapons in space. This proposal was further developed in the draft treaty banning the use of force in space or from space in respect to the earth, submitted by the USSR in 1983. In 1984, the USSR came forward with the initiative "On Using Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes for the Benefit of Mankind." Important new proposals for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of nonmilitarization, submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion at the upcoming UN General Assembly session, pursue the same aims.

On our country's initiative, Soviet-American talks on a range of questions pertaining to space and nuclear -- strategic and medium-range -- arms opened in Geneva in March. Furthermore, as was mutually agreed, all these questions are to be discussed and resolved in their interrelationship.

As of April 1985, the Soviet Union has unilaterally suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. In addition, a unilateral Soviet moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space has been in effect since August 1983.

These are specific, visible initiatives intended to slow down the arms race thrust upon the world and to create a favorable atmosphere promoting the search for radical solutions to disarmament problems. Against this background the 13 September U.S. ASAT antisatellite system test against a real target in space looms like a display of dangerous efforts to further fuel tension.

In the USSR's opinion, a major step in preventing nuclear war and curbing the nuclear arms race would also be a freeze imposed on these weappons by all states which possess them; primarily, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Our country rated highly the initiatives of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden in calling for a complete cessation of testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and of their delivery systems and for efforts to prevent an arms race in space.

Pooling of Efforts

In addition to proposals to reduce and eliminate the material means of waging nuclear war, in recent years the USSR has put forward a series of initiatives aimed at creating moral and political obstacles in the path of unleashing such a war. In accordance with its proposals the Declaration on the Prevention of a Nuclear Catastrophe and the Declaration Condemning Nuclear War were adopted at the United Nations.

In 1982, the USSR adopted the pledge on non-first use of nuclear weapons and called on other nuclear states to follow its example. In 1984, our country proposed that all states which possess nuclear weapons should agree to recognize specific norms in their mutual relations, that is, to establish a type of code of conduct for nuclear powers aimed at preventing nuclear war.

Recently, the Soviet Union took another courageous step. As of 6 August it unilaterally stopped all nuclear explosions. A good example has been set. The given moratorium extends to 1 January 1986, but provided that the United States also refrains from nuclear explosions it will continue in force. The matter now rests with Washington.

This is the Soviet Union's impressive balance sheet in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and to limit and eliminate nuclear weapons. Our country is not to blame if these major peace initiatives are not realized.

The USSR resolutely advocates that energetic efforts to curb the arms race be made in all spheres. Naturally, measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons must continue to occupy an important place here. The key task in this work at the given stage consists in achieving the universal participation of states in the Nonproliferation Treaty, primarily by inducing all nuclear and near-nuclear countries to accede to the treaty. The fact cannot be ignored that certain countries, in particular Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and Pakistan, essentially do not conceal their nuclear ambitions and stubbornly refuse to join the treaty.

The order of the day is to contain and end the nuclear arms race. To solve this task it is necessary to pool the efforts of all states, and primarily the nuclear states.

WOERNER, ROGERS SPEAK OUT AGAINST CW CURB

PM231036 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[P. Parkhitko commentary: "Advocates of Silent Death"]

[Text] Speaking in Bonn, FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner declared that the creation of any nuclear-free or chemical weapon-free zones in Europe is just "an illusion of security." The minister rained down criticism on the joint initiative of West Germany's Social Democratic Party [SPD] and the SED to create a chemical weapon-free zone in the center of Europe, emphasizing that both parties are seeking to strengthen this "illusion" in the consciousness of West Europeans.

It is significant that Woerner's speech followed a similar article in the pages of the West German newspaper DIE WELT by American General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Armed Forces, Europe. The transatlantic general also harped on the "unnecessary" nature of nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zones on the same pretext of "illusoriness..."

The reason for the vehement statements of Rogers and Woerner against the peace initiatives is that the NATO military sees such zones as a threat to its position of strength policy. It tries to block any plans aimed at limiting the possibilities for saber rattling and for intimidating and blackmailing the peoples of Europe.

The territory of West Germany is literally "crammed" with American-made nuclear and chemical weapons. The deployment of Pershing II's is continuing in the FRG. Washington and Bonn talk increasingly frequently of the "need" to deploy a new generation of chemical weapons, binary weapons, on West German territory. On returning from a trip to the United States, E. Horn, a prominent SPD figure, declared that he had formed the impression that "the United States would like to elevate the significance of chemical weapons to the same level as nuclear weapons." He added that "the two-faced stance" of Chancellor H. Kohl's government has given Washington grounds for reckoning that the FRG authorities will be ready to receive new U.S. chemical weapons in their country.

The GDR and Czechoslovakia recently proposed to the FRG Government the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. Now it is up to Bonn and Washington. For, as the Soviet Union has declared, in the event of such a zone being created, the USSR would be prepared to guarantee and respect that zone's status. Our guarantee would come into effect if the United States for its part acted similarly.

BULGARIA TO HOST WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE

AU241319 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Sept 24 (AFP) -- The Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the Eastern bloc military alliance's highest authority, will meet here in the second half of October, informed Bulgarian sources said today.

The meeting should have taken place in Sofia on January 15 but was postponed indefinitely because of the bad health of President Konstantin Chernenko, who died two months later.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 24 SEP

LD240818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS) -- The 115th session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened in Moscow today.

Pratical questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries and of the Council's activities are being discussed.

CSSR CEMA REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD231351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and the CSSR's permanent representative in CEMA, arrived in Moscow by air today. In the Soviet capital, the delegation will participate in the 115th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which will discuss mainly the development of direct contacts among individual enterprises.

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS CEMA CIVIL AVIATION CENTER

LD241336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" cast]

[Excerpt] By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the center for the Joint Training of Flying, Technical, and Control Staff of Civil Aviation of the CEMA member countries has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD241800 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, made a statement today at the plenary meeting of the 40th session of the General Assembly on the United Nations. He said:

Mr. President,

Distinguished delegates

Four decades separate us from the victory of the freedom-loving peoples over German fascism and Japanese militarism, from the end of the Second World War. The United Nations, whose birth was a natural result of that great victory and on whose activities the peoples have largely pinned their hopes for preventing new wars, has now been in existence for forty years.

Today it can be stated with great satisfaction that those have been forty years without world wars. Truly gigantic changes have taken place in the world over that period.

They include the establishment and development of the world socialist system -- a system of states whose socio-political nature rules out any interest in wars. All practical activities by the countries of the socialist community on the international arena are based on the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The role of socialism in world affairs has been steadily increasing.

Over an extremely short historical span of time the hurricane of the peoples' liberation struggle has destroyed an eliminated from the face of the colonial system of imperialism. Over one hundred new states have emerged from its ruins. Today they are full-fledged members of the United Nations.

The forces that work to strengthen peace and prevent war are constantly growing. At present, their struggle involves people on all continents, of all generations and occupations, and with most diverse political beliefs.

The past forty years have been a period of rapid progress of the scientific and technological revolution, which is not only drastically changing our concepts of the structure of the universe and of the matter but is also creating ever broader opportunities to meet the spiritual and material needs of every individual and of all mankind. Already today, scientific achievements, if they are used for constructive purposes, permit to resolve just about any economic problem. Yet, they also generate unprecedented risks whenever they are used for developing means of annihilation and destruction.

In the complex and rapidly changing world, which witnesses a continued struggle between the forces of progress and those of reaction, between the forces of the future and those of the past, the development of relations among states, including the major powers possessing the greatest military potential, has followed a variable and at times zigzag path.

Aggravations of international tension alternated with periods of its abatement; international crises sprang up and were overcome, with some of them being so acute as to bring mankind to the verge of catastrophe. It would be fair to say that many a time when the international barometer forecast a storm, the United Nations raised its voice in warning and was also able to take practical steps to reduce the threat.

The greatest hopes for a stable peace emerged in the 1970's which went down in history as the years of detente. The latter was based on the general recognition that it was inadmissible in the nuclear age to seek to attain political and ideological goals by means of war and that the policy aimed at achieving military superiority of some states over others, of one social system over the other was illegitimate and dangerous.

The countries of the socialist community and many other states have every right to take pride in being the architects and engineers of detente.

Yet, in the late 1970's and early 1980's the world once again saw a higher pitch of activity of the forces which never supported the policy of detente and are now seeking to undo its most important accomplishments. As a result, much in the system of international relations has come out of joint and the risk of war has sharply increased.

Our delegation intends to set forth the considerations of the Soviet Union regarding the reasons for the current unfavourable development of the situation in the world and the ways to remedy the existing state of affairs. It can be remedied only if there is an understanding, as has been pointed out by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, of the "realities and those dangers which we will inevitably face tomorrow if today those who can and must take the only correct decision evade the responsibility incumbent on them."

We perceive the greatest peril in the fact that the nuclear arms race has taken, so to say, a fresh start and is forging ahead. Added to this is the threat of the arms race spreading to outer space. The possibility of the arms race acquiring an uncontrollable and irreversible character is becoming real. In the final analysis, this is a road leading to a nuclear catastrophe.

It is also alarming that of late it has not been possible to settle a single regional conflict or to extinguish a single hotbed of military tension. In the meantime, the flames of "local" wars, more often than not undeclared, have been killing dozens and hundreds of thousands of people.

Mankind is suffering because of being denied the opportunity to tackle urgent problems such as food, ecology, energy, population, and the constantly widening gap between the developed and developing countries in terms of their economic level. It has been denied that opportunity because the intellectual and material resources needed to find a radical solution to these problems common to all mankind are being squandered on the arms race.

Not a single twist in the arms race spiral was initiated by the Soviet Union. It is only in response to actions of the other side and out of legitimate concern for our own security and that of our allies and friends, concern for international security as a whole, that we have developed or are developing this or that weapon system.

Moreover, as early as 1946 the USSR proposed that nuclear weapons should be banned for all time. We have been advocating this ever since, and this remains our position now. We have been proposing that agreement should be reached on renouncing all weapons of mass destruction, reducing and totally eliminating their existing stockpiles, and cutting down armed forces and conventional armaments. Our country has come out with a proposal on the general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

These radical proposals have yet to be implemented, and it is the United States and some other NATO countries, rather than the Soviet Union, that are to blame for this fact.

It is precisely because of their refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which has also unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that the threat of nuclear war continues to hang over the world.

Nonetheless, due to the vigorous efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states a number of treaties and agreements limiting the arms race in major areas have been concluded. These are the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the 1968 treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the SALT I agreement, signed in 1972, and the 1979 SALT II treaty. All these treaties, which have served in large measure to reinforce strategic stability, became possible because political realism was also displayed by the then leaders of the United States and other Western countries.

It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that local conflicts break out and are raging in various regions of the world. The only thing that we could be "guilty" of is that we have invariably been and remain on the side of the peoples threatened by imperialism and of the states upon whose sovereignty and generally recognized rights imperialism is encroaching.

As regards the increasingly acute economic problems common to all mankind, the Soviet Union has consistently been in favour of uniting the efforts of all states and peoples with a view to finding a rational solution to those problems. This is the thrust of the proposals made by our country, by all Warsaw Treaty member countries, for a drastic reduction in the military expenditures of states, and above all of the major powers.

These are all facts which cannot be disputed.

The responsibility for the current critical state of international relations rests with another group of countries, namely the United States and some of its closest allies.

It was they who, in the early 1980s, wrecked the structure of negotiations which had taken such an effort to build, the negotiations which had shown signs of progress toward agreements in many areas ranging from complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests to the limitation of sales and supplies of conventional armaments, from banning the development of anti-satellite systems to limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. It was the United States that refused to ratify the SALT II treaty designed to pave the way to further, ever more substantial cuts in strategic arms. It was the United States that in 1983 torpedoed the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe by starting the deployment of its new nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

And the new military programmes which now cover not only the land, oceans and atmosphere of our planet but also outer space are U.S. programmes too.

No particular perspicacity is needed to see clearly that precisely those states that are obstructing disarmament efforts are also set on fomenting local conflicts.

They bear responsibility for the failure thus far to come to grips with problems common to all mankind.

All of this is being said not for the sake of polemics but in order that the United Nations could, on the basis of real facts and through concerted efforts, devise effective ways of radically improving international relations and strengthening universal security.

It is said at times that all that is needed is that the "two superpowers" should stop competing with each other for influence in the world. This proposition stems either from ignorance or from malicious intent. First, the Soviet Union has no intention of placing itself above other states and peoples, nor is it seeking opportunities to order them about or dictate its will to them. Secondly, the Soviet Union is not involved in any competition whatsoever, whether for markets, natural resources, control over sea or air routes, or the possession of outer space.

On the other hand, it is of course true that the Soviet Union is one of the world's two most powerful nations. But the whole point is what political aims are served by that power. Those who invoke the concept of the "two superpowers would be well advised to ponder once in a while what would happen to their independence and what turn world developments would generally take if the USSR were weaker than it is and if the Soviet people were not investing so much of their effort, material resources and scientific endeavour in maintaining its economic and military potential at an adequate level.

In discussions about the ways of improving the situation frequent mention is also made of the need to restore, above all, confidence among states. This, it is said, would make it possible to resolve all major problems, including those of halting the arms race and settling regional conflicts. Indeed, confidence is an important factor in overcoming the current difficulties. We feel, however, that it is impossible to achieve a necessary and reliable degree of trust in relations among states unless the causes and the material roots of distrust are removed.

But work to restore confidence must be pursued, and this is what we are doing. In particular, at the Stockholm conference of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet Union is working for the adoption of a complex of large-scale political and effective military-technical confidence-building measures. At stockholm we are prepared to proceed immediately, together with out negotiating partners, to the actual drafting of agreements to that effect. Our country attaches major importance to the CSCE process as a whole.

The Soviet Union is building and developing its relations with all states in strict compliance with the Final Act and on the basis of the 10 principles proclaimed therein, attaching special importance to the factor of confidence in those relations. And it is gratified when it sees this factor present in its relations with this or that country in Europe, America, Asia, Africa, Oceania.

In our relations with other states, we have invariably given priority to the search for ways of easing international tensions and preventing the danger of war. Of major importance in this context is Mikhail S. Gorbachev's coming visit to France.

We also want to build normal, stable relations with the United States. We have never been the initiators of confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Today, we do not think that tensions in Soviet-American relations result from a fated clash of national interests. We believe, therefore, that both sides should be interested in a successful outcome of the forthcoming meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. This is precisely how the Soviet Union approaches the meeting. It remains to be seen what will be the attitude of the other side in this matter.

We are convinced that the Soviet-American summit meeting should focus on the most important problem of today -- the problem whose solution would indeed make it possible to reduce decisively the danger of war, restore international trust and create prerequisites for resolving many other pressing issues in relations among states.

What I have in mind is the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms and enhancing strategic stability. Let me address this question in greater detail.

To begin with, it appears indisputable that as long as states possess nuclear arms the risk of outbreak of nuclear war cannot be completely ruled out. It is equally true, however, that in conditions of strategic equilibrium that risk is comparatively lower. For, essentially, strategic equilibrium means that each side, even if it becomes victim of a nuclear aggression committed by the other side, would still retain sufficient strategic capability to deliver a no less devasting blow against the aggressor. Consequently, in conditions of strategic equilibrium there can be no winner in a nuclear war, and starting it would be tantamount to committing suicide.

Yet the situation may change if one side should try to acquire such a nuclear potential as would enable it to hope in one strike to deprive the other side of adequate retaliatory capability against aggression and even more so if the potential aggressor should develop a space-based anti-missile shield, hoping to protect itself with it from a retaliatory strike. It is obvious that in such case the aggressor may be tempted to deliver or threaten to deliver a first "disarming" nuclear strike, counting on impunity. This is what makes the desire to gain military superiority in the nuclear age extremely dangerous. Yet, this is precisely the thrust of the new U.S. military programmes, already under way or about to be launched.

It could be argued that this is a purely hypothetical danger since the Soviet Union itself has repeatedly stated that it would not allow the other side to obtain superiority and would take appropriate countermeasures to restore the balance. But does that mean that the problem of removing the danger of nuclear war will no longer be on the agenda?

True, our country will not permit military superiority over itself. The state and party leadership of the Soviet Union has instructed me to reaffirm this once again from the high rostrum of the United Nations. Profoundly mistaken are those who may expect that the Soviet economy will fail to withstand the strain of a qualitatively new stage in the arms race which is currently being forced upon us. Our country and the Soviet economy have had to stand up to even greater pressures. Today, the economic might of the Soviet state and its scientific and technological potential are such as to leave no doubt whatsoever in anyone's mind concerning the ability and determination of our people to deal with the new challenge.

But it should be remembered that the higher the level of military confrontation in this nuclear-and-space age, the more shaky and less secure -- even if strategic equilibrium is maintained -- become the foundations of world peace. Nuclear war in these conditions may result not only from a deliberate decision but also from attempts at blackmail or miscalculation by one side as to the intentions or actions of the other; it may also break out as a consequence of someone's reckless behaviour prompted by a sudden aggravation of the situation or be caused by malfunctions in computers which are increasingly relied upon in the operation of modern sophisticated weapon systems.

Such is our understanding of the current strategic and political realities. It is based on grim facts that cannot be ignored.

It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union has been so persistent in seeking not merely the maintenance, but a lowering of the existing level of strategic equilibrium, the early adoption of effective measures to stop and reverse the arms race. We know -- and many other states now realize this as well -- that there is no more time to waste, for it may become too late.

We have gathered in New York in the final days of the first month of autumn. This season is regarded as a time to harvest the crop, when farmers look to the coming winter with a feeling of work well done.

When one thinks about this, another metaphor comes to mind which, regrettably, has already taken root in the vocabulary of mankind -- the metaphor of "nuclear winter". We want the word "winter" to retain in all languages of the world the one and only meaning -- its original one -- and be identified solely with the season of the year which is beautiful and joyful in its own way.

Seeking to establish a favourable climate for the resumption of the process of arms limitation and reduction and ultimately for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, the Soviet Union has recently taken substantial steps on a unilateral basis.

They include the decision not to place anti-satellite weapons in outer space so long as the United States does not take such a step. Unfortunately, however, the United States, in disregard of the interests of political and military stability, has recently tested an anti-satellite weapon against a target in space.

Among our steps is also the suspension of further implementation of our countermeasures in Europe caused by the deployment U.S. medium-range nuclear systems on the territories of some West European countries.

And finally, there is our moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

It is clear that by their very nature such unilateral steps could not be taken as measures of unlimited duration. But they could become of unlimited duration if the United States followed our good example. And that would constitute significant progress towards a relaxation of military tensions in the world. If, however, the United States fails to heed the voice of reason, let no one blame us when the unilateral moratoria we have declared are ended as they expire. It is not for us but for the United States to make the choice.

Notwithstanding the importance of such steps as moratoria designed to put a brake on the arms race, the peoples of the world have every right to demand that radical measures be taken to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear -- and not only nuclear -- weapons.

From the very beginning of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms, our country has been determined to achieve a radical solution to these interrelated problems and has taken a constructive stand. The Soviet delegation has brought to the current round of the negotiations substantial, large-scale and far-reaching proposals.

We believe that agreement to ban space strike weapons and to effect truly radical reductions in nuclear arms would today have the most positive effect. Such an agreement can bring about a turn for the better in the entire course of world events, avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and open up for the peoples the prospect of a world free from fear for tomorrow. Mankind would march towards the new millennium, which is already knocking at our doors, confident that civilization would continue to progress.

The Soviet Union has been putting forward proposals on the whole range of issues regarding the cessation of the arms race.

I am not going to name each of those proposals, for all of them will in one way or another become the subject of an exchange of views at the General Assembly. Let me just say that they cover the nuclear field, including the cessation of nuclear tests, as well as chemical weapons, conventional weapons, and the numerical strength of armed forces. In some cases it is a question of a freeze; in others, of a reduction. As before, the Soviet Union resolutely supports the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones, zones free from chemical weapons, and zones of peace in various regions. It favours a limitation of naval activities and naval armaments and resolutely opposes the development of any new weapons of mass destruction.

In the context of the proposed arms limitation and recuction measures the Soviet Union believes it necessary to provide for adequate measures of verification, national in some cases, or national in combination with international, whenever there is an objective necessity for this. We have as great an interest as anyone else in effective verification of compliance by all states with their obligations regarding measures of disarmament.

We call upon the states represented at the United Nations General Assembly, members of politico-military alliances as well as non-aligned and neutral countries, to support this approach which, we are convinced, is constructive and also realistic.

Now I would like to offer some ideas as to what could be done to eliminate, through collective efforts, local wars and conflicts which result in untold suffering and innumerable casualties.

Viewed in a purely U.N. context the solution to this problem may seem to be simple -- what is needed is to obligate all states to comply in their actions fully and scrupulously with their commitments assumed under the United Nations Charter, and equally firmly to deny support to those who violate those commitments.

For instance, it is hard to imagine that any delegation would venture to assert here that the monstrous crimes of Israeli aggressors on the long-suffering Lebanese soil, on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip are consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter, or that the financing, arming, training and infiltrating into Nicaragua of thousands upon thousands of counter-revolutionaries -- "contras", as they are called -- are consistent with those principles.

Only chauvinistic arrogance would make one deny the Palestinian people their right to independent statehood while recognizing that right for the people of Israel. All peoples and nations have equal rights.

Who is unaware of the brutal record of the South African apartheid regime, which is executing hundreds of the country's indigenous inhabitants and jailing thousands of others? Who is unaware of the acts of aggression it is constantly committing against Angola -- which we are witnessing today -- as well as against Mozambique, Botswana, and Lesotho. It would, indeed, be outrageous even to think that this inhuman regime acts in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. But it is a fact that Pretoria's racists receive support, and that support comes from a major power that forty years ago was among the founding members of the United Nations.

Of course, expressing indignation over the crimes of the racists and condemning the aggressor does not in itself mean that those crimes will be eradicated. Peaceful settlement of a conflict with full and just regard for the legitimate interests of all sides requires a political basis for a settlement which would not prejudice those interests and a negotiating mechanism suitable for each specific conflict situation.

Such political platforms for a settlement of all or nearly all existing regional conflicts have already been or are being formulated. Suitable negotiating mechanisms either already exist or can be established.

Let us turn to the situation in the Middle East. The main parameters for solving the Middle East problem -- in a manner that would take into account the legitimate interests of all the parties -- have long been defined. They include the return to the Arab states of all their territories occupied by Israel since 1967, the exercise of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish an independent state of their own, and ensuring the right of all states in the Middle East, including Israel, to live in peace and security. A negotiating mechanism for such a settlement has long been proposed as well, namely, an international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and several other countries including the Soviet Union and the United States.

There may, however, be some people who think that the Middle East knot can be untied through separate deals. But the experience has already shown that such deals can only result in aggravating the conflict instead of settling it. We believe that this year the General Assembly will take an even firmer stand in favour of an early and just political settlement in the Middle East, and will demand that those who continue to resist such a settlement should stop their sabotage.

It is to be recalled in this connection that Israel owes its existence to a decision of this organization, the decision which also called for the establishment in Palestine of an Arab state. It was a dual decision. The Soviet Union actively supported precisely that decision and, incidentally, it was among the first to recognize the state of Israel.

In principle, there also exists a negotiating mechanism for settling the situation in Central America, which was conceived by Latin American countries themselves. I have in mind the Contadora group, with which several more South American states have recently expressed solidarity. There is also a draft act of peace in Central America drawn up by the Contadora members. It is widely supported by the states and peoples of the region, including the government and people of Nicaragua -- the country against which the spearhead of the imperialist aggression is directed. It is important that the United Nations support the efforts of the Contadora group and contribute to overcoming the resistance of those who, instead of peace, seek to restore their domination in Central America.

It is also possible to break the deadlock in the Cyprus problem provided that an end is put to interference by the imperialist forces and that the recognition of the independence, sovereignty unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus is taken as a firm basis.

Let me make some specific comments about Afghanistan. A political settlement of the situation that has arisen around that country is also possible. What is required for this is that all should recognize the Afghan people's right to build their life as they desire and that armed and other forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the DRA should be stopped. When such interference is ended and if its nonresumption is guaranteed, it will become possible to withdraw the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan by agreement with the Afghan Government. The sooner a political settlement is achieved, the better it will be for everyone.

The proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea provide a good political framework for building good-neighbourly relations between all the states of Southeast Asia, particularly between the ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina. The basis for such relations is gradually taking shape, and the countries concerned are perfectly capable of establishing a negotiating mechanism. What is important is that no one should stand in the way of their desire to reach agreement with each other.

We support the efforts of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea aimed at a peaceful reunification of Korea and the demand for a withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops as well as the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

The question of the situation in southern Africa is quite urgent today. What needs to be done here is that the Security Council should finally exercise fully its authority as regards the racist South African regime, which in violation of the relevant United Nations decisions refuses to transfer power to the Namibian people and represents a threat to the security of African states and to global security.

A quarter of a century has passed since the United Nations adopted, at the initiative of the Soviet Union, a decision which substantially contributed to changing the face of today's world -- the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. What was started then has now been almost completed. Almost, but not entirely. There should be no place on our planet for the remaining fragments and hotbeds of colonialism. In this matter, too, the United Nations should speak out in an unequivocal and definitive manner. It is important that the newly-free countries and peoples should be given assistance in ensuring their genuine political and economic independence.

The United Nations rightfully can and must raise its voice against the exploitation of developing countries by imperialist monopolies, against the plundering of their natural resources and the strangling of their economies with the noose of indebtedness. Cuba and some other member states of the United Nations propose ways of solving the problem of financial indebtedness.

We support the demands of newly-free states for the establishment of a new international economic order on an equitable and democratic basis in accordance with previously adopted United Nations decisions, as well as their opposition to "cultural" and "information" neocolonialism and its other forms.

It is inadmissible that the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America should be regarded as a sphere of someone's "vital" interests, as an arena for confrontation with socialism. Those states form the influential Non-Aligned Movement and actively support disarmament, detente and peaceful settlement of conflicts, which has been once again convincingly demonstrated at the recent conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Luanda.

The rights and freedoms of the individual are inextricably linked with the rights of the peoples. The unique experience of our country eloquently bears witness to this. Socialism not only has ensured to each and every citizen equal rights to work, housing, rest and pensions, not only has made it possible to get all types of education and all medical services free of charge, but also has provided comprehensive guarantees of those rights. The standards of social justice were established in close association with the realization of the principles of self-determination of all nations and nationalities, including the preservation of their identity and the development of such national phenomena as language, writing, literature, and the arts.

Due to the advantages of the socialist system, the peoples of the Soviet Union -- in the past oppressed, backward and divided and now standing together, united and therefore strong -- have in a historically short span of time reached the most advanced frontiers of economic development, created a flourishing spiritual culture and attained the heights of human civilization.

We believe that this path not only leads to the economic and spiritual advancement but also contributes to building trust between the peoples and, on this basis, to their drawing closer together and joining efforts in order to attain goals common to all mankind.

This is how we understand the essence of the question regarding the rights and freedoms of the individual and of the peoples.

The United Nations by virtue of its Charter must play an important role in encouraging and promoting respect for human rights throughout the world. This provision, which laid the groundwork for international cooperation in the field of human rights, was incorporated in the United Nations Charter at the initiative of the Soviet Union. Forty years have passed since then but, regrettably, flagrant massive violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms are taking place to this day. This is an inherent characteristic of the society where the power and wealth of a minority exist at the expense of a majority of the population. Such violations have become a "norm" of life in those states whose leaders are trying so hard to portray themselves as champions of human rights.

I wish once again to draw your attention to a problem whose solution will to a large extent shape the world of our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. I am referring to the problem of the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Space, until recently the realm of science fiction writers, has now become an area of man's practical activity. Peaceful exploration of space holds out for mankind-truly limitless prospects of utilizing scientific and technological achievements to promote the economic and social progress of the peoples and to solve the vast problems that face mankind on earth.

However, these truly cosmic dimensions -- and I am not speaking figuratively -- also present new requirements to the inhabitants of the earth and above all to the leaders of states.

There should be no repetition of the mistake made four decades ago when the state and peoples of the world were unable to prevent the great intellectual achievement of the mid-twentieth century -- the release of the energy of the atom -- from becoming a means for the mass annihilation of human beings. This folly should not happen again at the end of this century when, having filled the first pages of its space history, mankind is facing a choice -- either space will help to improve the living conditions on our planet or it will become the source of a new mortal danger.

Wishing to contribute to mankind's progress towards new heights of civilization, our country has taken a new major initiative by proposing the inclusion in the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly of an item "International cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarisation."

The Soviet Union has also submitted to the General Assembly specific proposals concerning the main directions and principles of broad international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. Outer space is indivisible and all states should be able to take part in its peaceful exploration.

This implies that progress should be made by joint efforts in both basic and applied areas of space exploration and that all the peoples should be able to benefit from space research. It is our view that such cooperation could best be carried out within the framework of a world space organization. But this could become a reality provided that all channels for militarizing the boundless reaches of outer space are closed off.

To counter the sinister plans of "star wars", the USSR is putting before the international community a concept of "star peace."

The Soviet Union hopes that its proposals will be examined carefully by the General Assembly.

Mr President, distinguished colleagues,

The Soviet delegation has set forth the views and proposals of the Soviet Union which we have found necessary and timely to submit for the consideration of the United Nations. It is to be hoped that they will be regarded with understanding by all states represented in this hall and by all peoples who constitute mankind as a whole.

A great deal of useful work for the benefit of peace and international cooperation has been done by the United Nations in the past forty years. However, the United Nations has still a lot more to accomplish, since it appears that we are entering upon a most crucial period in the history of mankind when it will have to take a decision on the question of paramount importance to it: whether to live in peace or perish in a nuclear war.

In this regard I would like to quote the following policy statement of Mikhail S. Gorbachev: "Our goal, as we see it, is to resolve together -- for no one is able to do it alone -- the major problems which are essentially common to us: How to prevent war, how to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament, how to settle the existing conflicts and crises and to prevent potential ones, how to create a world climate that would allow every country to focus attention and concentrate resources on finding solutions to its own problems (show me a country which has no problems), and how to join efforts in resolving global problems."

Thank you, Mr President.

Shevardnadze Speech Comparison

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1755 GMT on 24 September carries the statement by Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, at the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly. The TASS Russian version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version, revealing the following variation:

Page CC 3, paragraph six, line seven reads in TASS Russian: ... antisatellite systems to reduce military activities in the Indian Ocean. ... (changing "LIMITING" to "REDUCING")

OFFICIALS REACT TO SHEVARDNADZE UN STATEMENT

UN Head, Fischer, Chnoupek

LD242056 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Arkadiy Sidoruk, Vyacheslav Chernyshev and Gennadiy Shishkin reporting:

Major Soviet initiatives designed to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, a constructive program for resolving key problems of the present day set forth in the statement of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., today at the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly are in the center of attention of the international community.

This speech is very interesting and constructive, Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary general told the TASS correspondents. It contains major peace initiatives. Specifically, the Soviet Union's proposal to discuss the issue "of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization" deserves very close attention.

The new Soviet initiatives, including that on the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization and a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, said Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, are very timely and come in line with the aspirations of peoples. They are an example of how it is possible to end the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of outer space.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, noted that the statement of the head of the Soviet delegation evoked a very broad response at the session of the General Assembly. The Soviet Union, one of the founders of the United Nations, once again convincingly reaffirmed the high degree of its responsibility for the destiny of world peace.

Hungarian Foreign Minister

LD250520 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- The peace proposals, set forth in the speech of the head of the Soviet delegation at the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly and approved by a majority of states, if implemented, would constitute a major step towards relieving military tensions in the world, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of Hungary, told a TASS correspondent. The Soviet Union has demonstrated anew that its aspiration to resolve the most urgent problems of today it backs up with concrete deeds and not words. Its most important latest constructive proposal has been the one concerning peaceful cooperation in space free of military confrontation, the Hungarian minister emphasized.

PLO UN Observer

LD250630 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- The report of the head of the Soviet delegation made at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly contains an equitable and profound assessment of the international situation set forth not for the purpose of starting a debate, but for finding effective ways towards its improvement. This has been stated in a TASS interview by the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at the U.N. Zuhdi Labib al-Tarzi. As for the situation in the Middle East, the Soviet approach to this problem opens up the only possible way to a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East conflict and defines the mechanism of the talks aimed at achieving this goal, which is an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned. This is required by the interests of the urgent just political settlement in the Middle East region, the PLO permanent observer at the U.N. stressed.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH DIGNITARIES AT UN SESSION

FRG Foreign Minister

LD250613 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting Tuesday [24 September] with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany. Their conversation covered pressing international problems and some issues pertaining to bilateral relations.

The attention of the West German minister was called to the Soviet Union's latest initiatives for putting an end to the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear war. The Soviet side stressed in this context that the continuing deployment of American nuclear missiles in the territory of the FRG and the actual support by the latter's government of U.S. space-related plans to achieve military superiority do not at all help to ensure European and international security. Such West German policy cannot but have an adverse effect also on the bilateral relationship between the USSR and the FRG.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher set forth the known positions of his country on the topics touched. At the same time he spoke in favor of promoting detente and extending political dialogue and cooperation between West and East and between the FRG and the USSR.

Netherlands Foreign Minister

LD250557 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- In the course of the conversation between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Van den Broek held on Tuesday [24 September] the attention of the sides was centred around questions connected with the situation in Europe, specifically the bringing down of the level of military confrontation there, primarily the nuclear-missile confrontation. The Soviet side expressed hope that the Netherlands would be guided in its practical actions by the broad interests of European security and would promote the discontinuation of the nuclear-missile arms race, as well as the return to the policy of detente.

Both sides reiterated the striving for a further development of the Soviet-Dutch bilateral relations in all the spheres, including political contacts.

Pakistani Foreign Minister

LD250626 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- During the meeting here Tuesday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Yakub Khan, the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that the intervention against Afghanistan -- the country friendly to the Soviet Union, which is going on from the Pakistani territory affects most negatively the situation in that area and the state of the Soviet-Pakistani relations. Hope was expressed that the Pakistani leadership would display necessary realism and would assume the stand which would promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan not in word but in deed.

Japanese Foreign Minister

LD250618 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met and talked here Tuesday [24 September] with Shintaro Abe, foreign minister of Japan. The two ministers stressed the importance of taking effective measures to preserve and strengthen peace and remove the nuclear threat. In view of this, the new Soviet initiatives, among others, the unilateral moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union on any nuclear blasts starting August 6 are of exceptional importance. The Soviet Union's proposal on a comprehensive approach to the issue of ensuring security in Asia meets the task of scaling down tensions in the Asian-Pacific region and on the Asian Continent.

In discussing bilateral relations Eduard Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet Union works persistently for their stable development on the basis of goodneighbourliness and mutual trust. This development of Soviet-Japanese relations would meet the interests of the two countries' peoples, the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

For his part, Shintaro Abe declared for an improvement and constructive development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

It has been agreed that the foreign minister of the USSR will visit Japan on an official visit late in 1985 -- early in 1986 at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

LD250548 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met here Tuesday [24 September] Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua. During their talk, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, Eduard Shevardnadze and Miguel D'Escoto drew attention to the fact that a just political settlement in Central America can be achieved only by talks given the respect of the Latin American peoples' lawful right to the free choice of their way of development without diktat and outside interference. Nicaragua's constructive initiatives, the efforts of the Contadora Group and other peace-loving states are in pursuit of exactly these ends.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and reaffirmed their mutual aspiration to strengthen cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD250531 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Tuesday [24 September] with Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde of Socialist Ethiopia.

During their meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on international problems of mutual interest.

They also discussed some matters of bilateral relations and expressed a shared desire to further develop them in an all-round way.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ON 'STAR PEACE'

LD250842 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- The approach of the Soviet Union to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly has been explained in the statement by the minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. This was stated at a press conference conducted by Vladimir Lomeyko and Vladimir Petrovskiy, members of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. We attach great importance to this forum and intend to make every effort so that the 40th session is crowned with substantial and tangible results contributing to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

It is precisely this that takes priority in the work of the Assembly in view of the fact that the danger of war continues to increase. The spiral of the arms race continues to ascend. New programs of development of strike weapons and of placing them in outer space have been initiated.

If these weapons get into space, the race in all types of arms on earth will accelerate and the threat of nuclear war will sharply increase. It was pointed out at the press conference that enormous material and intellectual resources would be thrown into the furnace of military industries. The existence of weapons in space would destroy arms control agreements concluded in the past and the hopes for the cessation of the nuclear arms race in the future.

The "star wars" plans are nothing but a new attempt to achieve military superiority. They would mean in reality the development of a space shield to be used for protection in the hope of launching a first nuclear strike with impunity.

We are offering a path worthy of the space age which our planet has entered on, to counter "star wars" with a program of "star peace," joining the efforts of states in the peaceful renunciation of the militarization of outer space and the cessation of the nuclear arms race can bring us closer to the time when nuclear weapons will "wither away."

More specifically, the Soviet representatives said, we believe that the current session of the General Assembly should call for the adoption of effective measures aimed at preventing an arms race in space and call for the establishment of a world space organization in conditions of non-militarization of space. The organization would serve to pool the efforts of all states in peaceful space activities and, at the same time, help in verifying compliance with agreements on the prevention of an arms race in space.

The General Assembly could, already at the current session, establish a committee for the preparation of an international conference, to be convened in 1987 at the latest, to consider the problem of outer space in its entirety.

The USSR-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, which are conducted on a bilateral basis, and the conference on disarmament, in which 40 countries participate -- both are examining the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space, it was said at the press conference. And there is, of course, the United Nations, which is, however, not a negotiating body but a forum for exchanging views, discussing problems and drawing up recommendations. The international conference that we are proposing will involve many more participants than the ongoing negotiations and, furthermore, will consider space issues in their entirety, i.e. including peace cooperation.

It is obvious that a U.N. decision on developing international cooperation in the exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization could only help create a favourable climate for the Soviet-American negotiations if, of course, the two sides really set as their goal, as was agreed, the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth.

Our proposal on making non-militarization of outer space a pre-condition for the development of broad cooperation in its exploration reflects an objective fact that international cooperation in peaceful space can develop unimpeded in conditions of its non-militarization, the Soviet representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR said answering questions put by correspondents. Today, when there are no strike weapons in space, such conditions do exist. That is why we propose that practical measures leading to the convening of an international conference should be taken already now and that the conference itself should take place in 1987 at the latest.

Conditions for broad cooperation of states in outer space will continue to exist provided the U.S. does not enter space with weapons, and agrees to a ban and, as a first step, to a moratorium on the development (including research), testing and deployment of space strike systems.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the "research" which is being conducted within the framework of the Strategic Defense Initiative, is nothing but the beginning of an arms race in space and that it does represent a real threat to the preservation of peace and international security, the members of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. said. Work is underway on specific types of weapons for anti-missile defense, both kinetic energy and directed energy. About 60 billion dollars are to be spent on that in the next ten years. You realize that quite a lot can be built with that kind of money. So the experience thus far is rather grim if you recall that the "Manhattan Project", which cost one-fourth this amount, produced the atom bomb.

Furthermore, one cannot ignore that if "research" work contracted by Pentagon is to continue as planned, the result will be secrecy in scientific space activities. In such conditions cooperation among scientists and experts of different countries in the peaceful exploration of outer space is simply inconceivable.

UN SPEECHES ON DISARMAMENT, SPACE WEAPONS CITED

LD250718 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Arkadiy Sidoruk, Vyacheslav Chernyshev and Gennadiy Shishkin report:

The issues of improving the international situation, ending the arms race on earth and keeping it out of space are in the focus of attention in a general political debate which is under way at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking there, President Julio Sanguinetti of Uruguay pointed out the madness of the arms race which threatened to spread to outer space. He called for releasing the huge funds now squandered on building destructive weapons to be used for constructive purposes, in the interests of millions of people.

Paavo Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Finland, said, for his part, that outer space must be used only for peaceful purposes to the benefit of all mankind. In this connection he urged strict compliance with the officially proclaimed objective of Soviet-American talks in Geneva, which is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space, terminating the arms drive on earth and limiting and reducing nuclear arms. Paavo Vayrynen also stressed the importance of strengthening universal security and eliminating the risk of outbreak of military conflicts in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said outer space was a common property of humanity and its peaceful use was extremely important to all states. The problem of precluding an arms race in space had of late riveted extensive attention and the Swedish Government believed, he emphasized, that the security of states could not be ensured by deploying military systems in space.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer of New Zealand said his country would not allow nuclear weapons deployments in its territory or visits by ships with nuclear weapons aboard to its ports. He called for making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone and demanded an end to all nuclear weapons testing there.

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias of Greece said the Greek Government was convinced that international security could not be achieved in conditions where armed interventions took place, a positions of-strength policy was pursued and acts of aggression were perpetrated. He urged the fostering of a climate of trust in state-to-state relations in the interests of enhancing international security and solving the problem of disarmament. First of all nuclear disarmament. The Greek representative voiced backing for the idea of turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and U.N. efforts to solve the Cypriot problem through ensuring the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The General Assembly's full-scale meeting Tuesday was also addressed by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Icelandic Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson and Jacques Poos, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Luxembourg.

SHULTZ' UN REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

LD242022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS) -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

Speaking on 23 September at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz again resorted to traditional anticommunist rhetoric in trying to justify the expansionist U.S. policy in Central America. According to him it is by no means Washington but Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Soviet Union that represent a threat to peace in that region. Without citing any evidence of such groundless fabrications, he came down upon the Sandinist government, having accused it of "betrayal of ideals" of the 1979 revolution, and characterized the CIA mercenaries who sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan territory as genuine "freedom fighters."

Shultz' declaration from the UN platform pursued a quite definite objective: to blacken the gains of the Sandinist revolution; prevent the establishment of tendencies toward peace and progress in the region; and to present as some sort of "peacemaker" the U.S. Administration, for whom there is no task more important than "development of democracy" in Central and South America. Shultz asserted that the United States was supporting the efforts of the Contadora group for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America, although the facts show that it is doing all it can to disrupt them.

The position of each country is judged not by statements but by specific deeds. Washington's deeds are diametrically opposed to its statements. It is the United States — Shultz, naturally, kept quiet about this -- which for the second year is torpedoeing the initiatives of the Contadora group and disrupting the signing of a final act worked out by that group to lessen tension in the region. It is the United States which is giving open aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and is virtually waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. About 12,000 peaceful inhabitants, including women, old men and children, have died at the hands of CIA mercenaries in Nicaragua. The United States is threatening direct military invasion in order to suppress the Sandinist revolution and the national liberation movement in the region.

The White House, pursuing a policy of state terrorism, is gambling on military strength. With this aim the Pentagon and CIA are supplying contemporary weapons to their satellites, Honduras and El Salvador, and are provoking armed conflicts along Nicaragua's border in order to use these conflicts as a pretext for armed invasion.

Attempts by the representatives of the American Administration to hide the real aims of the expansionist strivings of the USA in Central America will not be able to mislead the world public.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN 24 SEP

LD2441553 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- American Congressmen Edward Markey and Robert Mrazek were received in the Kremlin today by chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. Taking part in the meeting were also deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Zhukov, Richard Kosolapov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Ambassadors Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, chief of a General Staff Department, Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov as well as former assistant to the President Theodore Sorensen, professor of Duke University J.F. Hough, and the well-known WASHINGTON POST news analyst Mary McCrory, who are accompanying the congressmen.

Boris Ponomarev noted the great significance of the continuing development of parliamentary contacts as one of the factors which enables one to know better the state of affairs in our countries, their foreign policy, to conduct a dialogue on topical questions and thereby promote normalization of Soviet-American relations.

This is particularly important in the present-day situation when relations between our countries remain complex, the arms race is mounting and the threat of war is not on the decline. The feverish production and build-up in the United States of all types of offensive weapons, including binary, chemical, the recent tests of the ASAT anti-satellite system and the military laser device, the insistent pushing through of the aggressive "star wars" programme irrefutably prove that. The attempts of the U.S. Administration and the official American propaganda to justify these dangerous actions by some "lagging behind" the USSR hold no water. The aim of these attempts is to mislead the public in the United States and the world over.

Motivated by the striving to uphold the primary human right to live in peace, the USSR is doing its utmost to stop the arms race, particularly nuclear, to lead things towards full liquidation of armaments everywhere, to prevent the arms race in outer space. This principled approach is manifest in concrete positions which are being upheld by the Soviet side at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet narrated in detail to the American congressmen about practical efforts being undertaken by the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union in consolidating peace and international security, in creating a more favourable political climate in Soviet-American relations. The American legislators' attention was drawn to the peace initiatives, which had been broadly approved by the world public and put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. These initiatives involve the Soviet Union's moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the call upon the United States to join the moratorium, to resume negotiations on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, and also the proposal on peaceful cooperation in exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization, on a zone in central Europe free from chemical weapons.

Congressmen Edward Markey and Robert Mrazek on their part expressed concern and anxiety over the precarious situation in the world and the present-day state of American-Soviet relations. They declared for the quest for efficient ways of limiting the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear war, as well as for the preservation of the existing treaties and agreements in the area of limitation of armaments, including the ABM treaty.

In the opinion of both sides, the Soviet-American summit meeting to be held in Geneva in November is bound to become a very important event in Soviet-American relations and international life as a whole.

The meeting passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

COMMENTARIES QUESTION U.S. APPROACH TO SUMMIT

White House Remarks Cited

PM241910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Note": "Questions Left Unanswered"]

[Text] The closer the Soviet-American summit meeting scheduled for 17-19 November gets, the more often people are asking the legitimate question: What political baggage are the two countries' leaders taking to the meeting? What measures will they take by way of preparation for it?

As far as the Soviet side is concerned, everything is clear in this respect: Everyone can see the weighty political initiatives that it has put forward in recent weeks, including those implemented unilaterally. But so far as the American side is concerned, the only thing heard from across the ocean is intensifying anti-Soviet propaganda.

Of course, correspondents of the American press, which is interested in presenting Washington's posture to world public opinion in the best possible light on the eve of the summit meeting, are literally peppering the official White House and State Department spokesmen who hold briefings for them with questions.

But the problem is this: Something like what happened to one of the heroes of Saltykov-Shchedrin's novel "The History of a City" has befallen Mr Larry Speakes, the official White House spokesman. To be precise, it looks as though, as happened to city governor Dementiy Brudastyy, who was so colorfully described by the Russian satirist, a small organ has been cleverly implanted in his head, allowing him to speak without thinking, simply by mechanically reproducing a recording made earlier. Like the city governor, who was capable of uttering only two phrases, "I will ruin him!" and "I will not stand for it!", and after the organ went wrong could only produce a wild "s-s-stan!", Mr Speakes has begun repeating his "s-s-stan!" quite regardless of the questions with which journalists bombard him.

Judge for yourselves what the result of this is. I will merely cite questions and answers from a recent briefing by the White House spokesman, using a slightly abbreviated transcript:

Question: Does the President agree with M.S. Gorbachev that Soviet-American relations have deteriorated seriously?

Answer: Our views of the reasons for the present tension in American-Soviet relations are greatly divergent....

Question: Does he not believe that they have deteriorated?

Answer: The President believes that we have always approached the Russians realistically....

Question: M.S. Gorbachev says that Washington is pursuing a rigid policy and that we proceed on the basis that the Russians must make all the concessions. What would be your answer?

Answer: In our approach to our relations with the Soviet Union we evaluate them realistically....

Question: Has M.S. Gorbachev's statement (the reference is to the interview with TIME magazine -- Yu. Zh.) had any impact from the viewpoint of the atmosphere or feelings on the eve of the meeting?

Answer: It does not change our approach to the meeting....

The journalists then went on to ask the White House spokesman what conclusions the U.S. Administration's leadership has drawn from the remark by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary that the summit meeting must be used not merely for personal acquaintance between the two countries' leaders and in order to work out an "agenda" for future talks, but, above all, for the serious substantive discussion of pressing problems. Once again, the answer was a meaningless "s-s-stan." The atmosphere at the briefing began to become strained. I will continue to quote the transcript.

Question: Wait a minute, that's no answer... they say that the President and McFarlane are talking only about getting acquainted and about deciding an agenda....

Answer: ...As I have already said, we are approaching the meeting realistically.

Question: Does your remark about plans to outline an agenda for the future at the summit meeting mean that you rule out any possibility of reaching an important substantive agreement?

Answer: ...We are displaying a realistic approach.... We hope we will be able simply to outline an agenda for the future.

Question: Does this mean that for planning purposes you are not making any attempts to reach a specific understanding?

Answer: That is obviously so...

This strange discussion between journalists and the White House spokesman went on for much longer, but the little organ never gave an intelligible answer to questions about what the head of the White House is going to take to Geneva, how preparations for the meeting are going, and what this "realistic approach" means in practice.

However, it is not all that hard to guess why the organ went wrong this time: After all, in their innumerable speeches and statements the President's closest staffers and the President himself clearly intimate that they still remain in their old and by no means realistic position, which has long since demonstrated its complete untenability — the United States would like to adopt an implacable, provocative position in the illusory hope that the USSR will accept its diktat.

But it is high time Washington realized that Moscow has never played, does not play, and will never play at giveaway. Answering the questions of TIME magazine, M.S. Gorbachev said quite clearly: "The summit meeting is intended for talks, and talks on a basis of equality, not for the signing of an act on someone's capitulation. Especially as we have lost neither a war nor even a battle to America and we owe it precisely nothing. And the same goes, incidentally, for the United States with regard to us."

If Washington really wants to display a realistic approach toward the summit meeting, it is time that those responsible for preparing for it got down to a businesslike study of pressing international problems and issues in bilateral relations with the USSR on the only realistic and possible basis -- on a basis of equality and identical security, mutual consideration of national interests, and concern for preventing the threat of war that hangs over the world.

Today it is still not too late to get down to this most important work. But time is passing quickly, and the necessary conclusions must be drawn from that fact.

Still Hope for Realism

PM241114 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Sep 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "The Diehards Win a Round"]

[Text] Only 2 months remain until the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. Each of the two sides, the Soviet Union and the United States, is demonstrating its own method of preparation for this meeting, and the international public is noting pretty unanimously the striking contrast between Moscow's constructive and Washington's destructive [destruktivnyy] approach.

This approach by the White House reached its peak when the U.S. Administration, in response to our proposal for a moratorium on all nuclear tests, not only hurriedly rejected it but immediately announced its intention to carry out a test of an anti-satellite weapon. It is well known that a test of the ASAT system against a real target in space was carried out 13 September.

The American press writes that the President did not find it easy to make the decision on this test. It is reported here that a pretty fierce struggle is going on between representatives of different departments, primarily the Pentagon and the State Department, in the course of the preparations for the November meeting. This, of course, applies not so much to strategic objectives as to questions of tactics. Diehards like Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and CIA Director William Casey, NEWSWEEK notes, are declaring that Washington's best tactic would be not to make any concessions whatsoever.

It is hard to judge what kind of struggle is taking place in the White House around the forthcoming summit meeting, or the extent to which the diehards are gaining the upper hand -- absolutely or relatively, whether within the framework of a single round or of the entire match, or whether the timid voice of the realists will be heeded by the White House chief. It is, however, perfectly clear to me that the tactic of "gathering trump cards" by means of defiant military-political actions aimed at exerting pressure on the Soviet Union is not simply a tactic that is doomed to failure; it is archaic and even absurd from the viewpoint of any specialist familiar with the history of Soviet-American relations.

Some 40 years ago President Harry Truman set off for the Potsdam summit meeting with a similar purpose. He was hoping that he would soon be dealt a trump card in the form of news that the atom bomb just developed in the United States had been successfully tested. He hoped to use this "trump card" as, in his words, a "stick" to beat the Soviet Union. That was the time when the tactic of talks from a position of strength and nuclear blackmail underwent its first trial. Is there any need to recall that it ended in failure, even though the United States enjoyed a monopoly on nuclear weapons at that time? Is there any need to recall something else -- that more than 20 years have already passed since President John Kennedy, particularly under the effect of the Caribbean crisis, came to understand the total uselessness and ineffectiveness of such tactics? The result of that was the conclusion of a treaty on the termination of nuclear tests in the three environments and other important accords. In the subsequent years U.S. presidents were wary about returning to the strong-arm method of "tightening the screw" at Soviet-American summit meetings, and quite often grudgingly sought compromise solutions with due consideration for the interests of both sides.

As for our country's tactics and our practical actions, they are fully determined by a clear objective: to achieve an end to the arms race and start the process of disarmament.

This objective is determined neither by the fact that we are "weak" nor by the fact that we are "strong": both these concepts, preached by diehards depending on the circumstances, are equally far removed from the truth. We advocate disarmament because we are more sensible: we have understood earlier than the Americans that in the arms race both sides are losers, the erosion of both countries' security is intensified, and there is an accumulation of destabilizing elements which are ultimately capable of leading to a universal catastrophe.

Yes, the hard-liners in the White House have hitherto won all the rounds in the process of preparations for the Geneva meeting. But there are still 2 months to go, and certain [opredelennyy] hopes still remain that common sense, a realistic evaluation of the situation, and understanding of their own long-term interests will make headway in the White House. But people there must understand with absolute clarity that no one needs a "getting to know one another" meeting, a meeting for "eyeballing"; following a 6-year break in such meetings, a period abounding in confrontations and an increase in tension, what is needed -- no, what is vitally necessary -- is a meeting that will mark a turnabout in the direction of a more stable peace and arms limitation.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON 19 SEP MOSCOW CW BRIEFING

PM201039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar and Major V. Nikanorov under the rubric "Press Conference in Moscow": "To Halt the Planet's Poisoners"]

[Text] The United States' intention to embark on the production of binary nerve gas charges -- one of the most terrible and dangerous types of chemical weapon -- has caused serious concern among representatives of our country's scientific circles and the Soviet public and among all people of goodwill in the world.

A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 19 September.

A statement by USSR Defense Ministry expert Major General A.D. Kuntsevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted: In the course of considering the U.S. military budget for 1986 the Congress Conference Committee, under strong pressure from the Reagan administration, recommended the allocation of $155 million for purposes of ensuring the start of binary chemical weapons production in the United States. Specifically, this means production of the Big Eye chemical bomb and a 155 mm artillery shell in binary form.

Following the nuclear weapon tests and the testing of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target, the American Administration is now embarking on the large-scale production of a qualitatively new lethal variety of chemical weapon. Thus, a dangerous step is being taken, which opens up one more avenue for escalating the arms race, increases the threat of war, and exacerbates international tension.

The step being taken by Washington with regard to binary weapons is a direct continuation of the overall U.S. militarist course. The space strike means which are being created, ICBM's, SLBM's, strategic aircraft, long-range cruise missiles, superaccurate conventional means of destruction, and now binary chemical weapons are designed, according to the Washington strategists' plans, to give the United States the military superiority over the Soviet Union which it has been stubbornly seeking in order to dictate its will to other states and peoples. In accordance with the U.S. military strategy, binary chemical weapons are designed for conducting offensive operations and for use in a first strike.

Thus, these weapons acquire strategic significance in the American arsenal of means of waging war.

What are American binary weapons?

Unlike the currently existing unitary chemical ammunition, binary ammunition is equipped with two or more chemical components housed in separate containers. As the shells, aerial bombs, or missiles fly toward the target, these components are mixed together inside them, and a highly toxic lethal substance capable of striking down everything living is formed as a result of the reaction.

Even in very small quantities binary chemical mixtures kill or cripple people by acting on deep-seated processes taking place in the human organism and, first and foremost, on the human nervous system. Binary means are designed exclusively to wipe out personnel and the civilian population, leaving material assets untouched. Binary weapons are also dangerous because the real possibility is now emerging of obtaining new types of toxins and even ethnic weapons by secretly varying the components of binary ammunition. All this would complicate the organization of defense, including detection and treatment. This is why the U.S. attempts to present the new kind of weapon as "safer" or even "humane" can mislead no one.

The implementation of the program for equipping the U.S. Army with a new generation of chemical weapons, binary weapons, on a large scale will lead to almost a doubling of the stocks of these "silent" weapons of death in the U.S. arsenal, from 3 million units to 5 million items of chemical ammunition (artillery shells, rockets, bombs, and so forth). Not even this suits the Washington strategists campaigning for a still greater buildup of the U.S. chemical arsenal. The first plant, designed to produce 70,000 units of binary ammunition, artillery shells and aerial bombs, a year, is now ready to start production in the city of Pine Bluff (Arkansas).

The U.S. binary program poses a special danger to Europe. Washington does not hide the fact that it plans to deploy binary weapons on the territories of West European countries, primarily the FRG, Britain, and Italy, as well as Turkey. This would threaten Europe with being turned into a potential theater of a chemical war, in which, according to the logic of things, the chief casualty would primarily be the civilian population. Thus, West Europe is becoming a dual hostage of the Pentagon -- first a nuclear hostage and now a chemical one, too. Once again this reveals the insidiousness of the plans of Washington which, in wishing to divert a counterstrike from its own territory, is laying the territories and the population of its allies open to one.

At the same time, binary chemical weapons also pose a real threat to states and peoples in other parts of the world.

Although they have not yet embarked on the production of the new generation of chemical weapons, the NATO strategists are already planning the deployment of binary combat ammunition and have even started elaborating methods for its use in combat. In the "Autumn Forge-85" exercises currently underway on FRG territory, U.S. and West German units and formations are rehearsing combat tasks with the use of chemical weapons, including binary weapons.

The U.S. decision has been made under conditions when delegations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference have embarked on practical formulation of the articles of a future convention to ban chemical weapons and liquidate stockpiles. Thus, yet another serious obstacle has been raised in the way of elaborating an international agreement on this account.

One gets the impression that someone is deliberately attempting to deadlock this important work, free binary chemical weapons from any control, and start their production and accumulation in regions where they can be used suddenly on a massive scale.

It was noted in the 11 July 1985 TASS Statement that the U.S. plan to start production of binary chemical weapons cannot fail to cause serious alarm and indignation. The U.S. Government will bear total responsibility for all the consequences of such a step.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the plans for the production and deployment of binary weapons. It has done and is doing everything possible for the earliest possible prohibition of chemical weapons in all their varieties and for the destruction of all existing stockpiles. The Soviet Union has never transferred such weapons to other countries. Being among the first to join the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use of chemical weapons, the USSR consistently advocates that this protocol be strictly observed by everyone.

The USSR is persistently striving at the Disarmament Conference for the elaboration of an international convention banning chemical weapons throughout the world. At the same time, it is also prepared to resolve this problem on a regional basis, proceeding from the premise that the implementation of such partial measures would contribute to efforts on a worldwide scale. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Union actively advocates that Europe be freed of chemical weapons and supports the proposal to establish a zone free of such weapons in Europe.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted a few days ago, "in the event that a zone free of chemical weapons is established in central Europe, the Soviet Union, adhering to its fundamental foreign policy principles, would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of such a zone. Such a guarantee would come into force provided the United States, for its part, acted in a similar fashion."

The ensuring of lasting peace and the strengthening of international security demand with particular persistence the blocking of all channels of the arms race, including the chemical arms race, and the raising of a firm barrier in the way of building up means of mass destruction. [Kuntsevich ends]

Journalists' questions were answered by Academician A.V. Fokin; Major General Yu.V. Lebedev, USSR Armed Forces General Staff spokesman; and Ye.G. Kutovoy, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department.

Question: Where does the danger of the U.S. decision to start producing binary chemical weapons lie?

Answer: The Reagan administration's program for producing binary chemical weapons opens up a broad path for a new U.S. strategic line in the field of chemical weapons. It is aimed at almost doubling existing chemical weapon stockpiles in the next few years, and over 10 billion dollars is being allocated for the entire program.

The concept of the binary program involves varying the components of binary mixtures to achieve greater toxicity and essentially new mechanisms for the action of the ultimate toxic substances in order to overcome the system for detecting, treating, and defending the troops and population of the country or countries against which aggression is targeted.

The relative ease with which binary components can be produced will lead to the proliferation of chemical weapons throughout the world with unpredictable consequences for mankind. The binary program is a way of circumventing the verification provisions of a future convention on banning chemical weapons. The danger of the binary program lies in the unleashing of another spiral in the development of offensive types of weapons of mass destruction at a qualitatively new and higher level.

The decision to produce binary chemical munitions is being taken at a time when the talks in Geneva are entering a decisive stage. It is obvious that the United States is striving at any price to create difficulties in the work of the conference on banning chemical weapons and wreck the talks.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 20 September Morning Edition on page 4 in a similar report adds at this point:

["Question: The United States claims that its program to "upgrade" chemical weapons is geared to eliminate a U.S. lag behind the Soviet Union in the chemical weapons sphere. Does the Soviet Union go along with this?

["Answer: There is not a grain of truth in these claims. "Upgrading," "lag" -- this is the Pentagon's well-worn method of whipping up the arms race. The United States is trying to deceive world public opinion and Americans themselves by claiming that the U.S. military chemical potential is obsolete.

["The U.S. arsenal of chemical munitions comprises more than 3 million units. Stocks of ultratoxic nerve gases alone amount to 55,000 metric tons. The United States is now armed with chemical munitions for all modern weapon systems: artillery shells, mortar shells, mines, missiles, and aerial bombs (more than 90 different types in all). According to U.S. experts, from the technical viewpoint, these lethal agents and chemical munitions are practically entirely fit for immediate use.

["Since 1969 the United States has been carrying out intensive scientific research and experimental design work to create new and even more effective types of chemical weapons. The Big Eye binary aerial bomb has been developed and is in service and the M687 binary artillery shell has been tested. Final work is being done on the warhead for a surface-to-surface missile and on warheads for rocket salvo systems, including the MRLS system. The first chemical warhead has been created for a cruise missile. A number of these weapons came into service in the early eighties."]

Question: Why is the United States particularly interested in binary chemical weapons?

Answer: The fundamental difference between chemical weapons and other types of weapons is that fact that the toxic agents affect the deepest and most delicate processes of the organism which constitute the essence of life. For that reason the sole purpose of these weapons is to kill people.

In 1914 it took more than 1,000 milligrams of mustard gas to kill a human being. In the sixties it became 10,000 times more effective with the use of the U.S. VX, and the U.S. botulism toxin is 1,000 times more effective than VX. Since it possesses the most powerful chemical arsenal, the United States, in its aggressive plans, has never proposed abandoning and, as events have shown, has not abandoned chemical weapons. President Ronald Reagan defined the development of chemical weapons as a priority national program. An assistant under secretary of the Army explained the plan as follows: "The United States must view chemical warfare as an integral part of any conflict." That is why chemical weapons are necessary.

Question: What part do binary chemical weapons play in U.S. military programs?

Answer: [unidentified speaker] The development, production, and stockpiling of binary chemical weapons have a very important role in the overall program for the development of U.S. offensive armaments, and they are defined as a priority national program. They are offensive weapons. According to U.S. experts, binary chemical weapons should not only be placed in forward Army dumps but also in the firing positions of missile and artillery units, at airfields, and on naval ships; opportunities have been widened for the use of binary chemical weapons by all types of modern delivery vehicles (warheads are being developed for cruise and operational-technical missiles, as are aircraft and artillery munitions). U.S. military experts figure that binary weapons will be the main means of waging combat without using nuclear weapons.

In their plans for the combat use of chemical weapons in Europe, U.S. military experts have already drawn up reference documents that define the aims and tasks relating to their use and the methods of delivering strikes as well as elaborate on the means for supplying chemical munitions to the forces, both from stocks in Europe and from stocks on the other side of the Atlantic.

And the Pentagon representatives are expecting to supply chemical munitions to the armies of the other NATO countries too.

Question: In what way is the deployment of binary chemical weapons in Western European countries dangerous?

Answer: The deployment of binary chemical weapons in Europe clearly means that a future war, if there is one, would be chemical. The victims of binary chemical weapons, in the event of their being used, would be primarily the civilian population. According to Western experts, civilian losses would be 20-30 times greater than military losses.

If just those stocks of toxins which are already in the FRG at present were used in combat operations, at least 1 billion people in Western Europe would suffer. American and other Western specialists come to this conclusion.

If the United States deployed its binary weapons in the FRG and other countries, Europe would be transformed into a "binary gas chamber." This is what U.S. politicians and military figures are seeking.

The FRG, which is being turned into a combat arena for chemical warfare in Europe, is assigned a special role in the U.S. plans. It is planned to create another five combat chemical dumps with binary chemical weapons on FRG territory in addition to the existing dumps. The FRG is the Pentagon's first chemical hostage in Europe. It is no accident that, even in the U.S. combat manuals on the use of chemical weapons, targets on FRG territory are being considered.

At present, U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries are deployed on that country's territory, and the largest U.S. stocks of lethal chemical weapons abroad are also deployed there. If the FRG Government granted West German territory for U.S. binary chemical weapons, it would naturally assume major responsibility for a dangerous new twist in the chemical arms race in Europe.

Question: What is the danger of binary chemical weapons for the developing countries?

Answer: There is a serious danger of the deployment of U.S. binary means not only in Western Europe but also in other regions of the globe. The so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces are preparing specially to conduct combat actions using chemical weapons. There is also the threat of binary chemical weapons production being organized in third countries, and, consequently this significantly increases the likelihood of their being used, especially in local conflicts.

Question: How does the emergence of binary weapons and their deployment in Europe affect the progress of the talks on banning chemical weapons?

Answer: The planned U.S. shift toward mass production of binary means directly contradicts the efforts of many states to place chemical weapons under an effective international ban. The creation of binary means potentially expands the range of chemical components able to be used to produce chemical weapons. This would greatly increase the danger of the proliferation of this type of weapon, making the problem of control much more complicated.

The experience of disarmament talks shows that it is easier to ban a new type of weapon that has not yet entered the armories than to withdraw it from military arsenals.

Developing large-scale production of a new breed of chemical weapons at the same time as elaborating an international convention on banning and liquidating them naturally undermines confidence in the statements by U.S. representatives of their interest in putting an end to chemical weapons.

Question: What is the Soviet Union's reaction to the joint initiative by the GDR and CSSR Governments, in which they appealed to the FRG Government for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe?

Answer: The initiative of the GDR and CSSR Governments on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe follows the same course as the well-known proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact states in January 1983 on freeing Europe of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union supports the initiative of the GDR and CSSR Governments, seeing it as a contribution to the joint efforts aimed at ridding the peoples of the European continent of the chemical threat. If a chemical weapon-free zone were created in Central Europe, the USSR would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of that zone. Such a guarantee would come into force if the United States, for its part, acted likewise.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

DOLLAR FALLS; ALLIES PAY FOR U.S. ECONOMIC ILLS

LD241448 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Washington's Power Methods" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ivan Ablamov writes:

While professing, as usual, concern about "free and fair trade" Washington has been putting in recent days strong economic pressure on its allies in an effort to resolve its financial, commercial and economic difficulties at their expense. At first an urgent conference of the finance ministers and managers of central banks of the USA, Britain, France, the FRG and Japan was called on demand from the White House. The conference took a decision on the joining of efforts by these countries to force down the dollar's rate.

The purpose behind the American pressure is to make American products more competitive in the world and American markets and at the same time to try and undermine the competitiveness of West European countries and Japan.

After the conference the dollar's rate slumped 5-6 per cent in the currency markets of Western Europe, Asia and the USA, an unprecedented drop in the last fifteen months. This played into the hands of American companies which suffered from an inordinately high dollar parity. At the same time the U.S. Federal Reserve system has reportedly begun selling in large quantities Japanese yens and West German marks so as to force down the dollar's rate against the currencies of its main trade competitors and to weaken the latter's positions in the world market. By lowering the parity of its currency the USA also hopes to reduce by tens of billions of dollars the value of foreign assets in the USA, i.e. literally to rob them of this sum.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan then announced a whole series of actually repressive measures designed to limit imports of foreign goods to the USA and broaden U.S. foreign trade expansion. No doubt, this policy of burglary in trade was justified by references to unfair trading practices by competitors although -- and this is no secret -- it is precisely the USA that is using such practices more than anyone else. The American President announced the establishment of a special fund to subsidize American foreign trade which was, until now, unofficially financed with billions of dollars. As interdepartmental strike group is being established to take repressive actions against other countries according to Washington's taste.

The U.S. President demanded that Japan and West European countries give American products wider access to their markets, that developing countries lift similar "restrictions" and that a new round of GATT talks be held to open more widely the markets of other countries to American products.

Such an overt global program for economic expansion, if not aggression, by the USA stems undoubtedly from the setbacks of "Reaganomics", the sharply increased budget deficits and U.S. federal debt as a result of a mad arms race, drops in economic growth rates, a fast growth of trade and balance of payments deficits and the fact that the USA is becoming a debtor country. Instead of trying to resolve its difficulties by ending militarisation, which is responsible for the country's economic ills, the Washington administration is going to make other countries pay for its own setbacks and to straighten out its affairs at their expense. Such is the "iron logic" of American imperialism.

SINO-SOVIET TALKS SCHEDULED FOR 4 OCT

OW251134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 25 Sep 85

["China, Soviet Union To Hold 7th Round of Consultations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The seventh round of consultations between the special envoys of the Governments of China and the Soviet Union will be held in Beijing beginning from October 4 in accordance with the agreement reached by the two sides.

They will continue the discussions on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

The Chinese special envoy is Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and the special envoy of the Soviet Union is Vice-Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev.

CONCLUSION OF ALL-CHINA CPC CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD242003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An All-China conference of the CPC has completed its work in Beijing. It reviewed and approved proposals of the CPC Central Committee regarding the compilation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the PRC for 1986-1990, which will later be published in the press. It is also reported that the conference carried out a partial adjustment in the party Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; new members were additionally elected, replacing those who had left the Central Committee and the two central commissions. The final plenary session of the conference was addressed by Deng Xiaoping, Chu Yun, and Li Xiannian, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo.

POL POT RETIREMENT HERALDS NO CHANGE IN REGION

PM181424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kuzmichev article: "The Real Story Behind a 'Retirement'"]

[Text] The report disseminated at the beginning of September by XINHUA about changes at the top of the Pol Pot grouping aroused quite a lively reaction in the press and official circles of certain countries. It should be recalled the report concerned the dissolution of the "supreme committee" of the Pol Pot bandit formations sheltering in Thailand and the "retirement" of its "chairman" Pol Pot, the ringleader of the counterrevolutionary clique that bears responsibility for the attempted genocide of the Cambodian people. At the same time, it was stated this grouping will henceforth be headed by the well-known Pol Pot supporter Khieu Samphan, who represents it in the so-called "coalition government" of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer emigre elements knocked together through the efforts of foreign imperialist and hegemonist forces together with reactionary Southeast Asian circles to struggle against the PRK and the socialist countries of Indochina.

Judging by a number of statements and commentaries, some people would like to give the impression that Pol Pot -- for whom even Washington, which supports the "coalition government," has been forced to state that it feels "repulsion" -- has left the scene and, as a result of this "cadre" operation, his gang has "turned over a new leaf" and is allegedly finished with its criminal past. The coauthors of this maneuver, which Norodom Sihanouk has called a "farce" and a "conjuring trick," are trying to depict the Pol Pot supporters as sufficiently "renewed" even to be used in a Cambodian political settlement. This seems all the simpler to them since certain transatlantic "human rights campaigners" even before used to class Pol Pot supporters as "freedom fighters" along with the Nicaraguan "contras," the Afghan dushmans, and other rabble.

It is typical that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was the first official to react to the report of Pol Pot's "retirement." He stated that this "retirement" accords with "Vietnam's demand" that Pol Pot be removed and, as a "sort of concession on the part of the coalition," virtually opens the way to a political settlement of the so-called "Cambodian question."

It is not so hard to work out what provoked the changes in the Pol Pot hierarchy, the authenticity of which we return to later. The PRK's impressive achievements in the cause of national rebirth, its domestic political stability, and its growing defense capability have shown convincingly that attempts to reverse the course of the socioeconomic and political processes in the country are doomed to failure. An equally irreversible process of demoralization is taking place in the camp of the Khmer reaction, as manifested by the incessant squabbles between its component groupings, the disillusionment about goals, the lack of confidence about the outcome of the struggle against their own people, and the mounting desertions from the bandit formations.

All this has long been no secret to social and political circles in the ASEAN countries. The constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, which are patiently and persistently striving for a settlement of the problems existing in this part of the world via a political dialogue between the two groups of Southeast Asian states, are meeting with a growing positive response in these countries. In recent months sentiments in favor of seeking ways to improve the situation in the region and remove as quickly as possible the so-called "Cambodian question" as an obstacle to this improvement have sharply intensified in the countries of the ASEAN "six."

Meanwhile, the next UN General Assembly is approaching and the question of Cambodia's representation in the organization will again arise. As is well known, contrary to the most elementary justice, this country's place in the United Nations is still occupied not by representatives of the country's sole legitimate government, the PRK Government, but by delegates from the "coalition government" sheltering in a foreign land, behind which hides Pol Pot, traitor and butcher of the Cambodian people, and his underlings. Under present conditions the anomalousness of this situation is particularly obvious. That is why the foreign masters and patrons decided to "improve" the main "faction" in this government, the Pol Pot supporters.

There is nothing new in this move. The attempts to lend the criminal clique guilty of the deaths of 3 million Cambodians a semblance of propriety began back in 1979, when the entire world learned of its atrocities. Then, it was announced Pol Pot was being removed from the post of "prime minister." Later, the agreed dissolution of the Pol Pot "party" was announced. Then, the notorious "coalition government" was knocked together to cover up the excessively odious Pol Pot and his clique. Now, Pol Pot has "retired." Yet it is positively known that for the entire period since 1979 the "replaced" Pol Pot has continued to head his "self-dissolved party," which has remained the instrument of his personal power. So much for the authenticity of Pol Pot's current "retirement."

Incidentally, the same Norodom Sihanouk stated the other day: "whether retired or not, Pol Pot will always be their (that is, the Pol Pot supporters' -- Yu.K.) leader." This is attested by refugees from the Pol Pot gangs and their chiefs in camps on Thai territory. Speaking about the aim of this "retirement," Norodom Sihanouk, who, so to speak, knows the subject better than anyone, stressed: "...they (the Pol Pot supporters -- Yu. K.) are thinking above all of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session and want to wash their hands of the blood they have shed." One could not put it better!

As for the attempts currently being made not only by the Thai foreign minister, but by those foreign forces which back the "coalition government" to link Pol Pot's "retirement" to a settlement of the situation around Cambodia, it is apposite to recall the following. First, Pol Pot's removal is not a "Vietnamese demand" but a PRK Government condition supported by the SRV and Laos and reflecting the will of the Cambodian people. Second, the PRK Government has formulated its position quite clearly: It is prepared to start talks with the Khmer opposition groupings with a view to settling Cambodian affairs on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot clique.

It is a question not of removing Pol Pot alone, but of eliminating the Pol Pot clique as an organization both militarily and politically. A month ago Phnom Penh made it clear that if such a basis for national reconciliation is acceptable to the opposition groupings, it is prepared to start talks with them even before they break with the Pol Pot clique.

The PRK's position is one of good will and, at the same time, confidence in its strength. It is welcomed and supported by all who are truly interested in removing the obstacles in the way of a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, of establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation among the states of the region, and turning it into a zone of peace and stability. But the attempts to maintain the criminal gang rejected and severely condemned by the Cambodian people cannot be assessed as anything but intrigues aimed at maintaining the tension around Cambodia and consequently, in Southeast Asia as a whole.

Cambodian Terms for Talks

PM1911254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Sake of National Accord"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Sep -- With a view to the earliest possible solution of the so-called "Cambodian problem, and the affirmation of the principles of national accord, the PRK Government expresses readiness to enter into direct or indirect talks with groups or individual representatives of other Khmer political forces on conditions for holding general elections in the country following the complete withdrawal of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK, a message sent by PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar points out.

The message notes that such talks will be possible only on the basis of the total exclusion of representatives of the Pol Pot clique, which is guilty of exterminating millions of Cambodians and inflicting incalculable suffering upon the Cambodian people. This criminal clique exemplifies barbarism in the eyes of the world public and is guilty of gross violations of human rights.

The PRK Government will welcome all efforts and initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and stability both in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia as a whole.

SRV-SOVIET OIL, GAS VENTURE FACILITIES OPEN

OW201311 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 20 -- The Vietnam-Soviet oil and gas joint venture (Vietxopetro) has put many service facilities into operation at the Vung Tau oil project east of Ho Chi Minh City. These include a wharf for 10,000-ton ships and 700 metres of landing pier, and the dredging of one million cubic metre of mud.

The electricity and water supply systems and housing quarters including creches and kindergartens for Soviet and Vietnamese workers are being speedily installed.

Installation of the second oil rig is being accelerated while the platform of the third is being assembled to be shipped off shore in the near future.

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY LIGACHEV

LD241544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

At the airport the Hungarian leader was met by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Bugayev and Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Meeting With Gorbachev

LD251126 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- A meeting took place on September 25 between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who has arrived in Moscow on a friendly working visit.

During their comradely conversation they exchanged information about the progress of building and perfecting advanced socialist society in the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, extensive preparations in the USSR for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and work under way in Hungary to fulfil the decisions taken by the 13th Congress of the HSWP. It was stressed that the course, taken in both countries, of speeding up their social and economic advancement by intensifying production in an all-round way, making fuller use of the historic advantages of socialism and all possibilities inherent in socialist plan-based economic management and vigorously asserting the social, ideological and cultural values of the socialist system with account taken of the combined experience, the common regularities of socialist construction and the national peculiarities is of principled significance.

The leaders of the two parties noted with satisfaction the high level of development of the relationship of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Hungary and their increasing interaction in the spirit of the accords reached during the July 1983 visit of a Hungarian party-and-government delegation to the USSR. They reaffirmed the invariable policies of the CPSU and the HSWP to further consolidate Soviet-Hungarian relations in all fields on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Special attention was paid to the need to improve the efficiency of economic relations, above all those in the priority areas of scientific and technological progress, and to persistently search for, and adopt, up-to-date forms of cooperation between the organizations, enterprises and work collectives of the two countries. Favorable opportunities for this are provided by the long-term program for developing cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in economic, scientific and technological fields in the period through the year 2000.

The Soviet Union and Hungary will continue actively to help reaching the levels of socialist economic integration, which have been collectively defined at the last economic summit of the CEMA member countries and which will make it possible to reinforce the economic and political positions of socialism in the world and increase its magnetic force even further.

As they examined the international situation, Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar pointed out the importance of further increasing the cohesion and unity of action of the Warsaw Treaty member states as a paramount factor of successful efforts to preserve peace and remove the war danger emanating first of all from the more reactionary quarters of American imperialism. Speaking on behalf of the HSWP and his country as a whole, Janos Kadar expressed complete backing for the Soviet Union's efforts to contain the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space and avert nuclear war. Special stress was laid on the significance of such major recent Soviet peace initiatives as the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and the proposal for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar believe that a turn for the better in international relations is really possible once the United States and its NATO allies drop their plans to upset the existing strategic military parity. They also reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union and Hungary, acting at one with other socialist countries, to step up efforts to strengthen peace and international security, lower military confrontation and improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world, and revive detente in state-to-state relations.

The leaders of the CPSU and the HSWP stressed the importance of further intensifying the internationalist, comradely interaction and solidarity of the Communist and workers' parties in the face of the grown aggressiveness on the part of imperialism. They spoke out for developing and consolidating contacts with the progressive movements and political parties interested in preserving peace on earth.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and showed a complete identity of views on all matters discussed.

Janos Kadar invited Mikhail Gorbachev to pay a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Visit, Trade Ties Viewed

LD242335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Janos Kadar, the leader of fraternal Hungary, arrived in our country on a visit. He has been in our country many times, several times at the head of MSZMP delegations at CPSU congresses and Hungarian party and government delegations visiting the Soviet Union.

These visits have unfailingly fostered a strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples. The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG writes: The successes of the Hungarian People's Republic in building a developed socialist society, and its achievements in all spheres of economic construction are indissolubly linked with fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As was stressed at the 13th Congress of the MSZMP, Hungary will continue to strive to develop specialization and coordination in joint production and to increase economic cooperation with the USSR. My colleague Nikolay Agayants will tell you about this in more detail:

In August this year, the peoples of our countries marked an important date: the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian agreement on economic cooperation and mutual goods supply.

Even then, in those difficult postwar years, when many of our towns, villages, industrial enterprises, and collective and state farms on territory where the occupiers had committed their outrages lay in ruins, the Soviet Union extended the hand of friendship to the Hungarian people. This was a highly humane step, which had enormous political significance.

Since then, cooperation between the two countries has increased inexorably. Over the past years the trade turnover has risen from R18.7 million in 1946 to over R9 billion in the current year. The USSR is one of the most important economic partners of the Hungarian People's Republic. Soviet deliveries of fuel, raw material, electricity, modern equipment, and materials make it possible to meet a considerable part of the import requirements of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and create the opportunity for the successful development of its national economy.

I remind you that with the USSR's technical assistance to Hungary over the past 4 decades 114 important industrial installations have been built or reconstructed, among them the Tisza chemical combine, the metallurgical giant in the town of Dunaujvaros, the atomic powerstation in Paks, and others.

It is also vital to stress that reliable orders from the Soviet Union, which are considerable in scale, create the basis for the organization in Hungary of major, efficient, specialized production, and exert significant influence on the perfection of its economy and the expansion of its export opportunities. For their part, Hungarian deliveries to the USSR of individual types of machine-building products foster the fuller meeting of our national economy's requirements in the field of electronics, the food industry, and transportation, while deliveries of agricultural, food-flavoring, and industrial consumer goods make it possible to improve the supply of these goods to the Soviet population.

A further stimulus to the strengthening and expansion of mutually-beneficial Soviet-Hungarian links will be provided by the implementation of the long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries, signed in Moscow on 1 April this year for the period up to 2000. I remind you that the program maps out definite directions for cooperation in the sphere of machine-building, fuel, energy, raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, transportation, production of consumer goods, and in the industries of the agro-industrial complex.

The implementation of the points in this program will be fostered by the USSR's and Hungarian People's Republic's energetic participation in the implementation of integrating measures and multilateral agreements between the CEMA member-countries. Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation is constantly developing and being perfected and enriched by new forms.

What is noteworthy today is that quality factors are increasingly moving into the foreground. Our states are striving to raise the level of cooperation and to coordinate their work in all spheres of socialist construction. These noble aims will undoubtedly be served by the friendly working visit to our country by Comrade Kadar.

BULGARIAN LEADERS' MESSAGE TO USSR COUNTERPARTS

LD241044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Tikhonov have received a telegram from Comrades Zhivkov and Filipov. The Bulgarian leaders, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the country, expressed cordial gratitude for the fraternal congratulations and kind wishes in connection with the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The telegram says that Bulgarian-Soviet relations are continually improving. They have risen to a qualitatively new stage, a state of all-round cooperation that draws our countries and peoples even closer. Communists and all working people of Bulgaria, the telegram stresses, will continue to strive constantly in order to extend these relations further and to make the eternal and unshakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship flourish.

KULIKOV ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM241348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception 23 September to mark the 41st anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

The military, naval, and air attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR were among the guests.

M. Yotov, minister-counselor of the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, attended.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER ON STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

LD231355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Peace Can Be Maintained"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep -- The first state of workers and peasants on German soil is, together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist community states, and all progressive forces, actively engaged in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe. This was stated in Berlin by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The main question today, he pointed out, is whether the whole of mankind will survive or perish. The response here should be unanimous: Peace, despite the differences between the two social systems, can be maintained and strengthened.

Our country, the GDR leader pointed out, is in favor of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space. Peace must be preserved, but by means of the smallest number of arms possible. Here one is bound to take account of the fact that new first-strike missiles equipped with nuclear warheads are being sited in the FRG. As for the GDR, it will continue to do all in its power to ensure that war will never again begin on German soil.

LCY'S ZARKOVIC CITED ON 'DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM'

PM191001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "The Yugoslav Communists' Tasks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep -- The Yugoslav press publishes a speech delivered by V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the J. Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrov c devoted to the LCY's tasks preceding the 13th Congress and to the country's urgent domestic policy problems and questions of internal party life.

Emphasizing the need to further strengthen the LCY's leading role and to rally the party ranks, V. Zarkovic drew attention to the fact that party organizations' specific actions in the struggle to eliminate the difficulties and shortcomings which exist in this sphere are very feeble. He said that adopted decisions are either not implemented or implemented only slowly and inconsistently.

In his words, the infringement of the principle of democratic centralism, which weakens the unity of the party, represents an especially serious problem. Some people advocate that this fundamental principle be replaced by so-called "democratic concord," proposing that the principle of democratic centralism be applied only at the level of republic organizations and not in the LCY as a whole.

We must act resolutely, V. Zarkovic pointed out, to ensure that relations within the LCY, its ideological, political, and organizational unity and unity of action continue to develop on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism. We must ensure the LCY's united action as the vanguard of the Yugoslav working class. Here the biggest responsibility falls on the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium. The working class expects from the party a decisive struggle against negative phenomena within its own ranks and enhanced responsibility on the part of every communist for the implementation of the set tasks.

SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR, DEPARTS

PM230938 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by S. Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The purpose of the trip was familiarization with the Soviet trade unions' experience in current economic work. The delegation was received by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

During the talks, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on urgent tasks regarding the activity of Soviet and Yugoslav trade unions. Questions on the further development of bilateral ties and cooperation and some problems of mutual interest in relation to the international trade union movement were discussed.

During its stay in Moscow the delegation had talks with AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladskiy, in AUCCTU departments, and at the USSR Gosplan and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and visited the "Krasnyy proletariy" production association and the "Mikromashina" plant.

The delegation left for Belgrade 20 September.

BOVIN SEES EUROPE AS CONDUIT FOR INFLUENCING U.S.

PM241540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "The European Dimension"]

[Text] The European direction is one of the fundamental traditional dimensions of our country's foreign policy. This thesis needs no lengthy proof. You have only to look at the map and recall recent historical ties and the common foundation of European culture. Also, you have only to note that the norms of peaceful coexistence, without which it is impossible to imagine modern international life, were worked out above all in Europe.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is called upon to ensure the country's security. Peace and the absence of war constitute minimum security. "Cold War," acute confrontation, and conflict situations also constitute peace. But we seek more; we seek to organize lasting and stable relations full of constructive content with all states. That is also the main aim of our European policy. In signing the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki and in reproducing in its constitution the 10 principles of interstate relations formulated therein, the USSR defined clearly the principle framework of Soviet foreign policy strategy.

The above may sound banal, like the repetition of truisms. They would probably not be worth repeating if political passions and political prejudice did not distort the aforesaid truths, turning them into a subject for endless, meaningless discussions. Unfortunately, that is precisely what happens when the Soviet Union's European policy is seen in the West through the prism of the "Soviet Threat:" Incidentally, there are hardly any politicians left who believe that the Soviet Union intends to seize and conquer West Europe. The "Soviet threat" is now presented more subtly and, so to speak, intelligently. Relying on its military-strategic supremacy, the Soviet Union -- this is how they set forth our intentions -- wants to bring West Europe under its political control without any war and turn it into a sphere of its predominant political influence. That is the end, and the means is to set West Europe at odds with the United States and thereby break the U.S. security guarantees and leave West Europe on its own with the Soviet Union...

How many times has it been said that we have no such intentions. There really are none. However, arguments about intentions do not always seem convincing. Who knows what they, that is, we, have in mind. Therefore, let us shift the discussion to a different plane.

Soviet foreign policy does not set out illusory, fantastic tasks. It proceeds on the basis of real prerequisites. The social and class interests linking West Europe to its transatlantic ally are so strong and constant, that to build a policy on the basis of wrecking those links would be unrealistic.

Needless to say, we can see the contradictions, the serious contradictions, which permanently beset U.S.-West European relations. But I hope that no serious person will claim that these contradictions are created by the "hand of Moscow." The joke is that hitherto the Americans have not learned to see West Europe as an equal partner. Although the postwar period of U.S. suzerainty has passed, Washington, despite abundant assurances of its esteem, still looks down on West Europe, by no means always takes into account specific West European interests, and tries, by citing Atlantic solidarity, to impose its understanding of events on its allies. West Europe grumbles, sometimes says "no," but more often uses streamlined formulas such as "yes, but..." or "no, but...."

I will not be revealing any secrets if I say that Soviet policy takes into account the differences of views between West Europe and the United States. But it does so by no means in order to squeese the United States out of Europe and gain political control of the continent which it so longs for, in the opinion of "perspicacious" analysts in the West. Our objective is much more modest. We would like to utilize West Europe's potential to make good, via the transatlantic channel, the obvious shortage of common sense in the incumbent U.S. Administration.

The latest example is the Strategic Defense Initiative. You get the impression that people in Western Europe perceive much more clearly than in the United States the danger of the chain reaction which could be caused by the "star wars" program. The Soviet Union feels it would be useful if people across the ocean were to heed the Europeans' alarm. Ultimately this would be advantageous not only for the Soviet Union but also for West Europe and even for the United States, if U.S. long-term political interests rather than the imperial ambitions of today's White House are borne in mind.

European political standards are superior to those in the U.S. The cowboy attitude to the problems of war and peace currently prevalent in the United States is not typical of present-day Europe. People on this side of the Atlantic approach detente and the nature and prospects of East-West contacts more seriously and more responsibly. It would be extremely useful for everyone if this intellectual and political potential would help to bring U.S. views and policies into line with the realities of our age. And there you have the cunning scheme....

In principle, the Soviet Union is interested in good relations with all European countries. In practice, however, relations develop differently. The degree of their intensity and the extent of mutual trust vary from country to country, reflecting the complex and changeable interweaving of political sympathies and antipathies and also the effect of many internal and external factors.

On the eve of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Paris it is appropriate to recall that positive developments in Soviet-French relations were the first step along the path from the "Cold War" to detente. It has been almost 20 years since that time. Relations between Moscow and Paris have not always been smooth. Complications still exist today. We look at France's policy without illusions and soberly, we perceive both the coincidence and the divergence of our interests and our approaches to international affairs. All in all, however, there are more pluses than minuses, enabling both France and the Soviet Union to look on mutual cooperation as advantageous for both sides.

Not so long ago the Paris magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE carried the following passage penned by the magazine's political director Claude Julien: "Europe would lose everything if it entered the new industrial revolution without a desire to pursue a vitally important goal: to use the growth of its might for the creation of a more harmonious and better international situation in the sphere of relations with Eastern bloc countries, where Europe is interested in the consolidation of detente; in the sphere of relations with the United States, where there is no point at all for it to align itself with the somewhat simplistic credo of Reaganism; in the sphere of relations with Third World countries, where the most serious danger for 'first world' countries lies." Judging by the statement above, this view is shared by official Paris. This means that the field of common interests between France and the Soviet Union is sufficiently broad and gives reason to hope for success in the forthcoming talks.

The revival of detente is the main problem of European and world politics. It is impossible to agree with those who use conflicts and crises in one region to spread international tension in all directions. A different presentation of the issue is more constructive.

It is necessary to preserve detente wherever it has managed to survive the blows of the last few years, to preserve it as a starting point for the subsequent spread of detente and to advance the cause of peace and peoples' security. In this context Europe's role is unique. It is also in this context that the European dimension of the USSR's foreign policy must be examined.

ANDREYEV PREVIEWS UPCOMING SOVIET-FRENCH SUMMIT

LD242123 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The arrival of Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is being awaited with great interest in France. Politicians of different political persuasions, and the media of different political leanings are unanimous: the forthcoming Soviet-French summit is a very significant event, not only as far as bilateral relations but also international relations are concerned. Are these statements justified? Yes, undoubtedly so, our observer, Vitaliy Andreyev, writes.

History, including recent history, bears witness to this. The atmosphere in the world at large, and East-West relations depend on the mutual understanding between Moscow and Paris in many respects. This is particularly true now that the international situation remains tense and dangerous with regard to peace.

The USSR and France are important world powers who are permanent members of the UN Security Council. Their voice is heard in the world. They belong to different sociopolitical systems, and to different organizations. The USSR is a member of the Warsaw Pact and France belongs to NATO. As a result of this, very often their assessment of certain events and their actions in the international arena are not identical. This is, however, an objective reality. Moscow and Paris would like stability in the international arena to be strengthened and the balance of forces to be maintained at the lowest possible level; in short, the world to be subjected to less dangers and to enjoy more peace.

This joint interest forms the basis of rapprochements, and parallel, or even joint actions. Let us look at the social (?effort), and the curbing of the arms race. France is the third nuclear power. It has an impressive nuclear potential and continues to increase it. Did not France's constructive approaches which aim to lower the level of military confrontation correspond to the interests of peace? The French Government can also contribute to the progress of the Geneva negotiations where Washington is blocking its work.

Let us take, for example, the nonmilitarization of outer space. The USSR proposed setting up a world organization destined for the peaceful use of outer space. President Francois Mitterrand's statements and those by other French political figures who are hostile to the militarization of space did not go unnoticed in Moscow. It goes without saying that peace will be even more precarious if (?even more sophisticated) systems are deployed in space. Cannot the USSR and France, as space powers, contribute together or separately to the nonmilitarization of outer space [words indistinct]. These possibilities must be materialized.

Let us now look at Europe. The situation on our continent cannot but be a matter of concern to the Soviets and the French. This was the seat of world wars. France was even the first victim of the Nazi occupation; it lost hundreds of thousands of men in the war. The USSR paid a heavy toll during the war: 20 million dead, and massive destruction. We must not forget these lessons.

Nowadays, U.S. nuclear missiles continue to be deployed in Western Europe. Their emergence there (?recalls) that France advocated the implementation of the NATO decision and stopped consolidating the security of Europe, especially France's. How will the situation develop in Europe? Will it develop toward confrontation, detente, or cooperation? A lot depends on Moscow and Paris. It is a matter of reviving detente on a new basis and under new conditions.

Anti-Soviet circles are trying to poison the climate before [Gorbachev's] visit to France. They fabricate facts and are trying to blacken the Soviet Union. This is why we must encourage the emergence of an atmosphere of kindness, and prevent actions which would damage Soviet-French relations. This is what the Soviet side is doing. The success of the summit depends largely on this.

In short, we can envisage the future of Soviet-French relations optimistically, provided there is goodwill on both sides. [words indistinct] the desire to improve and develop relations with France. Our position is unchanged: The USSR hopes for good relations with France because they are a factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world as a whole.

NEW FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER APPOINTED

LD232124 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 23 TASS -- Paul Quiles, formerly minister of Urban Planning, Housing Construction and Transport, has been appointed to succeed Charles Hernu as French defense minister, it was announced here.

The local press calls attention in this connection to a statement made by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, in which he admitted that the "Rainbow Warrior" ship had been sunk by agents of the Chief Administration for External Security "acting on orders". Fabius said the government had decided it was necessary to take immediate measures, including a reorganization of the External Security Service and the replacement of its chief. The French prime minister also said that the government had agreed to the establishment of a parliamentary commission to investigate the sinking of the "Rainbow Warrior."

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES SOVIET DAYS CEREMONY IN FRG

LD231250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Days of the Soviet Union have begun at a ceremony in Mannheim, one of the main industrial and cultural centers of the West German land of Baden-Wuerttemberg. This considerable cultural and political event is taking place in connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG and also the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty.

Taking part in the Days of the Soviet Union is a Soviet delegation led by Comrade Zamyatin, president of the USSR-FRG Society and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Speaking at the opening ceremony, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that the event will enable citizens of the FRG to learn about the Soviet way of life and the Soviet country, and to feel the main concern of the Soviet people, how peace can be preserved and strengthened. I would like to hope, he said, that they will help people to realize one very important circumstance to which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has drawn attention. Soviet people do not have any feeling of enmity toward the population of the FRG. The assertions being circulated in the West about there supposedly being some threat emanating from the Soviet Union contain not a grain of truth.

ZAMYATIN INTERVIEWED ON FRG RELATIONS

LD241727 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Dusseldorf, 24 Sep (DPA) -- Leonid Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee member, expressed appreciation for statements by leading Federal German politicians that Ostpolitik should continue on the basis of "continuity" and the existing treaties. In an interview for the 20 September edition of DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG DIE TAT, which is published in Dusseldorf, he concludes that in the Bonn coalition government and in the SPD opposition "influential political forces" are raising the question of a "new phase of detente."

Zamyatin sees as the greatest obstacle to the realization of "these declarations of intent," in addition to the deployment of U.S. Pershing rockets and cruise missiles in West Europe, the "continuation of the policy of destabilization linked with this" through the U.S. SDI space project. If the Federal Government in Bonn again assumes a leading role in Europe in realizing this project, he expects "the most negative consequences in relations" between the USSR and Federal Republic, according to prereleased extracts from DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG.

FRG MINISTER URGES BOLSTERING OF DANISH MILITARY

LD231548 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 85

["Bonn Minister Displeased" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

The FRG Defence Minister Christian Democrat Manfred Woerner, speaking in the West German city of Rendsburg at the headquarters of the command of the NATO ground forces in the zone of Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, has called upon the Danish Government to invigorate military preparations. He asserted that it was necessary since the correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries is not in NATO's favour.

The statement by the FRG defence minister with reference to the mythical threat from the Warsaw Treaty member-countries can be qualified only as an undisguised attempt of exerting pressure upon official Copenhagen whose military policy is the cause of discontent at the NATO headquarters.

As different from West German military-political leadership, zealously complying with Washington's militaristic instructions, Danish statesmen and politicians in many cases act from far more realistic positions. Last spring the Folketing made it incumbent upon the government of the country to declare against placement of weapons in outer space.

Manfred Woerner's pronouncements provide a patent example of some "imperial thinking", with the minister of the country which plays a big role in NATO's activities trying to "think for other countries" and even to dictate them what should be done in the interests of "joint defence". But Manfred Woerner, there is every indication, does not take into account that Denmark is by no means a federal land of the FRG and that the national interests of that country are far better understood and upheld in Copenhagen, but not in Bonn or Washington.

SOVIET ANTISUBMARINE VESSEL TO VISIT IRELAND

LD2442117 Moscow TASS in Russian 2053 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep TASS -- At the invitation of the authorities of the Town of Cork and in connection with its 800th anniversary, the large antisubmarine vessel Soobrazitelynyy will make an official visit to the Irish Republic (Port of Cork). The visit will be headed by Rear Admiral Feliks Gromov, first deputy commander of the Northern Fleet and will take place between 26 and 30 September.

THATCHER REJECTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD241627 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] London, September 24 TASS -- The official tour of Egypt and Jordan by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is over. In this connection the press points out that the tour was aimed at strengthening Britain's political, business, as well as military contacts with the countries of the region. Agreement was reached with Jordan on British deliveries of electronic equipment, military hardware and ammunition to the tune of 270 million pounds sterling through the Ministry of Defence.

The press quotes a statement made by Margaret Thatcher after her meetings with President Husni Muburak of Egypt and King Husayn of Jordan that an official conversation with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is to take place in London in October. It is also pointed out that Margaret Thatcher came out against the convocation of an international conference for a solution to the Middle East problem because such a conference will ostensibly slow down the peaceful settlement process. Local observers regard the statement by the British premier as evidence of London's endeavours to try to put through the U.S. idea of a separate settlement of the basis of the Camp David agreements.

USSR, ITALY HOLD TRADE COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD231948 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS — Talks were held at the USSR's Foreign Trade Ministry today between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and his Italian counterpart Nicola Capria, Italian Minister of State Industry Clelio Darida and Romano Prodi, president of the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction of Italy.

They examined a wide range of issues concerning the state and prospects of development of Soviet-Italian trading and economic relations and noted the successful implementation of the economic agreements signed between the two countries; in the first place a long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technological cooperation in the period through the year 1990.

It was noted that a number of major deals have been closed with Italian firms of late for the delivery of machines and equipment to the USSR, including plant intended for factories being built on "turn-key" terms, which is very helpful to rectifying the imbalance in trade between the two countries.

Note was made of the importance of developing industrial and economic cooperation, enlarging the mutual shipments of machines and equipment and carrying out the reached understandings and the signed agreements and contracts in full.

Taking part in the talks also was Nikolay Komarov, chairman of the Soviet part of a mixed commission for Soviet-Italian cooperation in economic, scientific and technological fields and first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

ITALIAN FIRM TO BUILD PIPES PLANT IN USSR

LD241058 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS — The Soviet Union and Italy signed a major contract here today. Under an order placed by the Soviet foreign trade association "Metallurgimport" with "Italimpianti", the Italian firm, which is incorporated into the state-run association "Finsider", is to build a plant to produce seamless pipes for the oil and gas industry in the city of Volzhskiy (near Volgograd) under the "turn-key" terms in 1985-1988. The plant's annual output capacity will total 720,000 tonnes of pipes and 210,000 tonnes of cast pipe billets. The project will cost about a billion dollars.

The Italian firm will set up electro-steel-smelting production at the Volzhskiy plant, build a pipe-rolling shop, a pipe finishing and control shop, repair workshops, auxiliary services and other facilities.

This is the biggest deal in the entire history of "Italimpianti's" commercial activity on the Soviet and, moreover, world market, Fulvio Tornich, vice-president of the firm, told a TASS correspondent.

The production process will apply the most advanced technology. "Italimpianti" intends to maintain close contacts with Soviet technicians with a view to ensuring top quality of output.

The deal for the first time provides for assembly operations to be carried out jointly by Italian and Soviet erection organizations. This opens up new vistas in cooperation in building factories and mills, Fulvio Tornich said.

LEVIN CRITICIZES SPANISH POLICY, COCOM DECISION

LD242332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Trading contradictions between OECD members are becoming acute. The U.S. President has adopted a number of new protectionist measures, that is, measures restricting the USA's trading partners' opportunities to sell their goods to that country. Furthermore, these measures hit most painfully not Western Europe or Japan, but the developing states, whose level of unemployment is often higher, and whose need for hard currency is greater, owing to their enormous foreign debt. Observers note that the militarist course of the U.S. Administration and its miscalculations in economic and fiscal policy have engendered serious problems in the United States, in particular a deficit in the foreign-trade balance, and a budget deficit of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Perhaps the measures Washington has now taken will help slightly, but again it is the USA's partners who will have to pay for its miscalculations. So we are faced with yet another example of the way the U.S. Government complicates and poisons international relations, including economic relations, places obstacles on the path of the development of cooperation, and creates conflict.

Washington's efforts to increase the activity of the notorious COCOM are evidence of yet another example of this same policy. COCOM is the Coordinating Committee on Control over Exports to the socialist countries. The news service of the Madrid paper EL-PAIS reports that the Spanish Government had decided to join COCOM.

I will ask my colleague Viktor Levin to comment on this report.

Giving the reasons for the decision to joining COCOM, a government spokesman stated that it was prompted by a wish to promote the export to Spain of precision technology, as well as by a striving to attain the same level of development as that reached by the other NATO member-states and Japan.

This explanation, however, looks absolutely unconvincing, as COCOM does nothing to foster any exchange of the latest achievements in the field of technology, but does its utmost to prevent not only such exchanges, but trade with the socialist countries in general. Its main function is precisely this. Incidentally, the United States, in the guise of setting up barriers in the path of what is known in Washington as the "flow of technology to the socialist states", has recently been endeavoring, with the aid of COCOM, to hamper East-West trade, trying less to harm the socialist states than to undermine the positions of its own allies and rivals. By entering COCOM Spain will certainly not obtain broader opportunities to familiarize itself with the latest technology, but will create obstacles for itself in its trade with the socialist states.

It must be said that even in the Spanish Government there were people who fully realize that entry into COCOM held no promise for Spain. But, as the news service of the paper EL-PAIS notes, U.S. pressure was the decisive factor influencing the decision adopted by the government. This admission lays bare the essence of the problem. When Spain was in the process of deciding whether or not to join NATO, the proponents of this step averred that the benefits were obvious, that this would supposedly serve as a passport into the European Economic Community, and that nothing would have to be surrendered.

But reality very quickly dispels political naivete. The United States takes no account even of such more powerful partners as the FRG and Britain, to say nothing of Spain, when its selfish interests are at issue. And it holds the less powerful in total contempt.

On almost the very day when the Spanish Government was deciding the question of entry into COCOM, in Brussels a book was published by Prime Minister Martens, in which he devotes much attention to the problem of the deployment in Belgium of U.S. cruise missiles. Martens writes without beating about the bush, that the decision to deploy them on Belgian soil was imposed by the White House. The prime minister makes no secret of the fact that he doubts the expediency of having these missiles on Belgian soil, even today. But he explains that he could do nothing, the pressure was relentless. Martens writes that, during his latest visit to Washington, in January this year, the U.S. President categorically rejected the Belgian proposal to postpone for a little while longer the question of deployment of the missiles, as a positive gesture towards the USSR. But, as we may understand the words of the Belgian prime minister, if the U.S. Administration makes gestures, they are only ones of a negative nature, and not only in relation to the USSR, but also to its allies.

Such are mutual relations within NATO. The bloc is justly often called the "alliance of the horse and rider", in which the role of horseman is played by the United States, and that of the horse by the other members of the bloc. If Spain had any illusions on this score, one must suppose that they are now being dispelled.

TERCUMAN ACCOUNT OF SOVIET MUSLIMS CRITICIZED

TA191526 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Ugolkov commentary]

[Text] A Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by Assembly Speaker Necmettin Karaduman visited the Soviet Union last May. During its visit to the Soviet Union the delegation was also in Uzbekistan, the largest Central European republic. Recounting his impressions on the visit, Karaduman said that the delegation members witnessed how successful Uzbekistan has become in the fields of industry, agriculture, and culture under the Soviet administration and that such development rates are worthy of praise.

Referring to the conditions of Muslims in the Soviet Union, Karaduman said that they are living a free and happy life like all the rest of the Uzbeki citizens. Dear listeners these are the objective views of a person who has witnessed the Soviet realities. This was what I recalled while reading a series of articles on the same issue in the daily TERCUMAN. However, TERCUMAN, instead of referring to Karaduman's impressions, referred to a statement made by someone called Alexander Benningsen. The person mentioned, in his statement, distorted everything in order to appear charming to the anti-Soviet circles in the West and to elements in Turkey which have close relations with these circles. Had the TERCUMAN correspondent, who interviewed this person, witnessed the Soviet realities himself he would not have recounted the fabrications of this Soviet enemy. However, TERCUMAN has continued to recount the boring fabrications of this person who is an enemy of the Soviet Union as well as Turkish-Soviet neighborly relations.

Dear listeners, I will not relate the slanders of this so-called foreign expert mentioned in TERCUMAN yesterday. However, I would like to ask a question. Who knows better the conditions of the Muslims living in the Soviet Union? Is it this CIA agent or the Qadi of Tadzhikistan, (Abdullah Qiranzadeh)? Benningsen said that since the Soviet people are made up of different nations and religions they cannot be a strongly unified people. Anti-Soviet forces defended the same view long before this so-called expert. At the time, the leaders of Nazi Germany had also claimed that the unity among the Soviet peoples was not that strong. Everyone is well aware of the results. Like others who have replied to the Western slanderer, (Qiranzadeh) said the following: The people's power has united all the nations within the Soviet Union as a single family. It gave them equal rights. Everyone in Tadzhikistan, believers as well as nonbelievers, works for the community and equally benefits from the bounties of that community. The Soviet administration has realized the ideals preached by the prophet Muhammad, namely, freedom, equality, and fraternity. Our state has granted us the freedom of religious belief and has legally guaranteed it.

Dear listeners, these are the words of a person who lives in our country and who is in daily contact with the realities. The fabrications in TERCUMAN would probably not surpise him. In reply to similar anti-Soviet slanders, (Qiranzadeh) said the following: I frequently meet with Muslim delegations from different countries. While visiting our religious centers and at meetings with various religious leaders, they often say that prior to their visit to Tadzhikistan they had erroneous views on the conditions of Soviet Muslims as a result of Western propaganda. Our enemies are trying to instigate our religious brethren in other countries against us, to slander the people's government, and to sow seeds of dissent among our peoples. The Qadi read the following sentence written by a visiting comprehensive Muslim delegation composed of representatives from various countries including Turkey in the visitors book at a mosque: We repent that we believed in the false propaganda that there is no religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

It is unfortunate that TERCUMAN, which has become an expert in paid anti-Soviet slanders, is abusing the trust of its readers. The daily is trying to create anti-Soviet doubts and to cast a shadow over Soviet-Turkish relations. In short, it is playing an unbecoming role.

PRESIDIUM GREETS FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ON ACCORD JUBILEE

PM191434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president,

We express profound gratitude to you, Mr President, for the warm congratulations and good wishes on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between our countries on the Soviet Union's renunciation of its rights to use the Porkkala-Udd territory as a naval base and the withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces from this territory.

The decision to transfer the Porkkala-Udd territory to Finland long before the expiry of the lease stemmed from the fundamental foreign policy provisions of the Soviet state, whose entire activity is aimed at strengthening peace and developing cooperation among the peoples.

The act of returning the Porkkala-Udd territory ahead of schedule was an expression of the Soviet Union's profound respect for and faith in the Finnish people and their state leadership which has firmly set its sights on strengthening and ensuring the all-around development of qualitatively new relations with its Eastern neighbor.

The signing of the agreement on Porkkala-Udd took place at the same time as the first ahead-of-schedule extension of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. This fundamental document has become a firm basis of good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and Finland and turned into an important factor in strengthening peace and maintaining stability and peace in northern Europe and the entire European Continent.

We are firmly convinced that Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to successfully develop for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace, security, and international cooperation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BRIEFS

USSR OIL EXPORTS TO FINLAND -- Helsinki, 19 Sep -- Agreement has been reached in Moscow on an increase in the import of Soviet crude oil to Finland. In talks between Neste [state oil company] and the Soviet authorities it was agreed that an additional quantity of 1.5 million tons of oil would be delivered in the final part of the year. This raises this year's oil import to the previously agreed quantity, which is from 8.5 to 9 million tons. [Text] [Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

SOVIET-LIBYAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD250841 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0813 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Protocol" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Sep (TASS) -- A protocol on scientific, technological, and economic cooperation in the field of agricultural has been signed here by the Soviet Union and Libya. The document provides for assistance in soil-ecological research, irrigation construction, organization of pasture farms, and training of national cadres in Libya.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS MOSCOW

PM231540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] A. Sharqawi, secretary general of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information, visited the Soviet Union 17-21 September and held political consultations at a number of departments of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his visit to Moscow A. Sharqawi was received by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. A wide-ranging exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to Soviet-Moroccan relations and also on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest took place.

MOROCCAN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD191731 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific cooperation was signed in Moscow today between the Soviet Union and Morocco for the years 1985-86. The program provides for the continuation of the development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of training Moroccan national cadres and in the fields of science, education, culture, art, movies, television, radio, and sport.

The program was signed by Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, and by Ahmand Sharqawi, secretary general of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and information.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

JN171138 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep (INA) -- Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi met here today with Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet side on the Iraqi-USSR committee for economic and technical cooperation. The discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations in the oil field and the exchange of technical expertise. Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim also met with the USSR official and discussed with him bilateral cooperation in the oil field and the implementation of several oil projects.

CHILE'S NATIONAL ACCORD DEFECTS NOTED

PY220124 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Political commentary by writer and Chilean Communist Party member Volodia Teitelboim]

[Excerpts] Dear fellow countrymen, during the gloomy ceremony to commemorate his 12 years in power, the dictator said it would be naive to attribute any patriotic commitment to the National Accord for Transition to Democracy. He brutally rejected Cardinal Fresno's proposal. This isolated dictator replied to the National Accord proposal in an absolutely rude and definite manner.

The protest against him in Chile is nationwide and permanent. It is the true reply to the tyrant. The 4 September protest against the dictator, which was extended to 5 and 6 September and even to 7, 8, 9, and 10 September, once again fully exploded and shook the whole country on 11 September, from Arica to Punta Arenas, under the slogan: Democracy now, Pinochet out!

Apart from these domonstrations on 11 September, the date of the tragic anniversary of the military coup, ~~more~~ demonstrations of rejection of the regime were staged in Iquique, La Serena, Valparaiso, San Felipe, Talca, Concepcion, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, and in virtually all the provincial capitals and many other places of the country.

Pinochet had to confine himself to barracks in Santiago. The fact that the country was in the middle of a rebellion was the real reason for suspending the ceremonies in the [name indistinct] complex, not the weather, as reported.

Santiago was shaken by the incidents. In its repressive reply, the government unleashed its wrath particularly against the poor slums. According to Father (Dubois), Chilean Air Force members wounded 11 people in La Victoria slum. Three more were shot in La Legua.

The popular demonstrations grew worse during the transmission of Pinochet's inflamed and angry speech, more fitting for a cornered criminal than a victorious general. The attack on the electric pylons, which caused a blackout from Copiapo to Osorno and was claimed by the Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front [FPMR], did not leave consciences in the dark. On the contrary, it enlightened the people by announcing that the country is approaching the end of the (line).

On 11 September, Santiago resembled a city on which the tyranny had declared war. Helicopters were flying over the slums with spotlights to help repress the barricades and put out the fire barriers that illuminated great spaces where the slum dwellers were fighting the police, who were having difficulties. In Pudahuel, the police used guns. Mayor (Aveiro) of San Miguel, who was appointed by the dictator, had to be rescued by troops from the people, who tried to lynch him when he attempted to celebrate the tyrant's anniversary.

Before, during, and after the blackout, the demonstrations multiplied and extended throughout the entire day. It was reported that 40 people were arrested but there were actually many more.

Chile is getting closer to a moment of decision. The country wants to rid itself of fascism once and for all. That is why Chileans struggling against the regime are getting more numerous. They are fully aware that 12 years is far too long, so our people are risking their lives to change their destiny and to cleanse Chile's honor, as stated in the Communist Party Document called: All Chile Is on Its Feet To Oust Pinochet.

The important thing is that the undisputed heroes of these brave 4-11 September protest days were the Chilean people. The leaders of the apparent main actions in the protests were not the most important factors of the struggle. The determining factor was the struggle of the masses, who understand very well the character of the system, stuck in a political, economic, and moral crisis.

A poll conducted by the system itself and to which Gabriel Valdes has referred, shows that 85.4 percent of the individuals surveyed want the tyranny to end. The only way to attain this is the enlightened way followed by the people during the heroic week of 4 to 12 September.

Despite Cardinal Fresno's appeals not to carry out demonstrations, the people took to the streets and carried out the greatest social mobilization in the country in the last 12 years. This fact also demonstrates the moral crisis of those leaders who don't want mobilizations and who naively trust the dictatorship, which really rejects them violently.

This was the mistake of the National Accord, which was signed by an opposition sector under Cardinal Fresno's sponsorship. On the one hand, the National Accord was born out of the national desire to put an end to a cruel and corrupt dictatorship which is in a troubling and critical situation. On the other, it was born out of the fear that social mobilization will become the determining factor in the down fall of the tyranny. This is why a great political spectrum, ranging from former Pinochet ministers to people who helped in the coup and members of the left or former members of the left, have signed the National Accord.

Not everything in the National Accord is bad. It supports unanimous principles such as the return to democracy, respect for human rights, the return of the Chilean exiles, and the reestablishment of all political parties.

However, the document has notorious defects and gaps: Why were the leftist forces, who are undoubtedly important in the national life, not included when drawing up the document? Why does the document not propose putting an end to the dictatorship even though those who thus acquiesce in Pinochet's continuation in power until 1989 are not actually supporting the dictatorship, to believe the tyrant will change is to believe in illusions or fairy tales.

In turn, and according to his obsession of hanging onto power by all means, Pinochet rejected the National Accord project, stubbornly threatening to remain in power forever. A basic mistake of the National Accord is to believe in negotiation and the dictator's ability to change. It is a total mistake. They will obtain nothing from him because any concession he grants will cost him his power.

During the week of 4 to 12 September millions of Chileans from the north to the south have struggled and put the dictatorship in check. Everybody participated, from Christian Democrats and Communists to Revolutionary Left Movement [MIR] members; because our noble people are not [word indistinct] and they are convinced of the fact that they cannot remain hidden in their homes or just limit themselves to signing accords rather than obtaining their much-desired freedom.

The people are not playing this life-or-death match by following the dictatorship's rules. All democratic Chileans must act according to their own rules, and those of the scarecrows who [word indistinct] of the tyranny. To exclude the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] or any other popular political force is to be unrealistic. It would be just as unrealistic to exclude the people from their main role in this process.

Only people who are consciously or unconsciously influenced by the misinformed media of Pinochet can swallow the poison pill of anticommunism in the name of which fascist coup and all its crimes were committed 12 years ago.

From 4 to 12 September the mobilization of the united Chilean people succeeded in disobedience. The people's legitimate self-defense in the face of aggression has already brought Pinochet's dictatorship to a serious crisis. If we add other successful protest weeks to this last one and if we attain the full unity of the opposition, the disgraceful regime will fall soon. So long, listeners!

PINOCHET'S INTRANSIGENCE, FATE ASSESSED

PY211501 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Commentary by Volodia Teitelboim]

[Excerpt] According to an interview published by the APSI magazine this month, world Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar states:

I have no intention of causing panic, but it is dangerous to continue deceiving the people. If General Pinochet insists on turning a blind eye to the appeal made by the great majority who seek democracy, the clash will be unavoidable. One must see things for what they are and General Pinochet, says Zaldivar, is leading us to a civil war.

This statement is made not by a communist but by the international leader of Christian Democrats. The communists neither want nor seek a civil war, but one may be sparked by Pinochet if he persists in his determination to remain in power. If he manages to drag the country into a civil war, he and the Armed Forces would lose, for the simple reason that the entire nation would be against them. Their arms would not serve them very well in a confrontation with 10 million Chileans.

On what grounds does the president of the Christian Democrats make such serious statements? They are based on everything that is happening in Chile: on the crisis that affects the various sectors of the society, on the absolute antagonism between the nation and the dictatorship that insists in remaining in power at least until the end of the 20th century despite the general demand that it leave right now.

However, Zaldivar mentions an additional reason, valid for someone not blinded by politics, which, from Zaldivar's point of view, represents the threshold of a massive uprising of the population. It refers to what happened on 4 September. According to Zaldivar, if Pinochet does not leave we will head straight into a civil war. What happened on 4 September is a fact and General Pinochet cannot be that irresponsible to believe that he will be able to continue to subject the people to misery and anguish just because he is in power. Any governor with the slightest bit of wisdom should be able to assess what happened on 4 September. According to Zaldivar, what happened was that, despite the decision to keep the people calm -- let us recall the urge not to protest made by the cardinal [Santiago Archbishop Fresno] and (?other sectors) -- there was violence. There was violence because there is hunger and despair in Chile and because it is a country that lives in anguish. That is why, Zaldivar reiterates, General Pinochet cannot be so irresponsible as to close the doors to a search for an understanding.

What Andres Zaldivar pointed out, and a lot more, happened on 4 September, and to a great extent on 5, 6 and 11 September. There were riots in several areas of Santiago and other parts of the country.

There is one thing about which Zaldivar is not correct. Pinochet is irresponsible enough to close the doors to all understanding and this is what he is doing, this is what he is wasting his power and life on and he will never give in voluntarily nor accept the return of freedom to Chile by any means. Why not? He will not give in for the very reasons Zaldivar has mentioned. The self-appointed capitan general has crowned himself emperor for life. He imposed his Constitution of 1980 with the purpose of perpetuating himself in power.

Zaldivar's comparison is not bad. Pinochet, he says, has the mentality of Mussolini, Franco, Oliveira Salazar, of all the dictators who thought they were godly and had no deadline to end their term in office. There is one name missing from this list: Hitler, who preached about his 2,000-year reich, and whose body was, 2 years later, reduced to a pile of ashes. The psychological characterization is clear. The apprentice fuhrer hopes not to die as Hitler did, by poisoning himself to avoid becoming a prisoner of the Red Army, or like Mussolini, who died hanging by his feet from a street lamp of a plaza in Milan, but rather in his bed as Franco did and Oliveira Salazar. It is more likely that his end will be like that of Hitler or Mussolini, although he is about to celebrate his 70th birthday. We say this, because as 4 September revealed, the entire nation has decided to demand its rights.

PROGRESS ON ANTIALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

PM231506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the progress of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the course of eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism taken by the party has met with total approval and support from the Soviet people. This is manifested convincingly by the meetings and rural rallies held in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and labor collectives and at places of residence, as well as by the numerous letters from citizens that are arriving at party and soviet organs. Great work is being carried out at the center and locally to implement a wide range or organizational, economic, administrative, legal, and educational measures aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Labor collectives, Communists, the public, women, and veterans are actively participating in their implementation. The measures aimed at combatting drunkenness and alcoholism are having a positive effect on improving the moral climate in society, labor collectives, and families and on increasing discipline, organization, and labor productivity. All this is highly assessed by the working people.

The party's efforts to overcome this socially dangerous evil have not left a single member of our society indifferent; the struggle to implement the outlined measures is gathering pace everywhere. Strict demands, up to expulsion from the party and removal from work, are being made above all on Communists and leading workers who permit abuses of liquor. The Komsomol and Soviet young people are taking an active part in asserting the sober way of life.

Recently, antialcohol propaganda has markedly increased and gone onto the offensive, particularly in the press and on radio and television. Rank and file working people, party and Soviet workers, the ideological aktiv, and scientists are participating in it. An all-union voluntary temperance society is being set up and the magazine SOBRIETY AND CULTURE is being prepared for publication, both of which are called upon to promote the launching of a mass antialcohol movement. The necessary changes and additions are being made to union and republic legislation with a view to improving the effectiveness of measures for influencing people who permit drunkenness.

The antialcohol struggle that is being conducted is leading to an improvement in the structure of trade turnover. Alongside reductions in the sale of wine and vodka goods, considerably more necessary food products and other consumer goods are being sold. The production of alcohol-free drinks and juices has increased somewhat. Ministries, departments, and local organs are implementing additional measures to increase the production of consumer goods and expand the services sphere. New things have also appeared in the content of trade. In many places, the forms and methods of trade and the presentation of services to the population have changed for the better. Public catering enterprises have increased the output of their own products and sales of various culinary items, confectionery, and ice cream. Party, soviet, and economic organs locally are carrying out work to regulate the trade in alcoholic drinks. This trade has been stopped in stores located near production enterprises, teaching establishments, children's and medical institutions, at working people's places of leisure, and on all transportation. At the same time, the struggle against speculation in liquor and moonshining has been stepped up. A large number of illicit stills have been confiscated and a considerable number of them have been handed over voluntarily.

The number of violations of the law, hooliganism, and other drink-related criminal manifestations have fallen noticably; the number of road and transport accidents and various violations at work have fallen; order is being stregthened in cities and population center; and the social activeness of working people is growing and their leisure is becoming meaningful.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee believes the struggle for sobriety is at its initial stage and must be constantly and consistently increased. The party will not shirk this most important task and will do everything to successfully resolve it. The uncompromising and resolute measures, which are already having positive results, give no grounds for complacency. One cannot fail to see that alongside the positive processes there are still substantial shortcomings. At the same time that the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens ardently approve the measures being taken, a certain section of the population, largely those with a liking for liquor, is waiting for relaxations and showing dissatisfaction with the measures aimes against drunknness. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that these sentiments will not be supported by millions of Soviet people.

Working people writing to the CPSU Central Committee are expressing the hope that the struggle that has been started to improve life and leisure will become wider and wider in scope and specifics. They criticize local organs for the fact that, in certain areas, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is unsystematic in nature and that the broad aktiv and certain labor collectives have still not been involved in it.

Certain party organizations and leading cadres have still not recognized the exceptional political and social importance of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The work being done in many areas is insufficiently aimed against specific carriers of the evil -- drunkards, moonshiners, and speculators -- and, in a number of cases, it boils down to measures of an administrative nature. Poor use is made of the potential of social and educational influence. The activity of state and economic organs and social organizations often lacks sufficient activeness, purposefulness, and coordination.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed union republic Communist Party central committees; party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; and primary party organizations to profoundly analyze the progress of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and to step up work aimed at reinforcing the incipient positive trends in this direction and eradicating and existing shortcomings. It is necessary to present matters everywhere in such a way as to ensure people can see and are profoundly aware that there will be no deviations and slacking on these questions and the work being done is being carried out in the interests of each Soviet person and society as a whole. Asserting sobriety as a norm of our life is a most important all-party and all-state task and it must be resolved firmly and absolutely.

Party committees and primary party organizations must resolutely eradicate the cases that still exist of a liberal attitude toward Communists who permit drinking parties and are called upon to be the organizers of an offensive against drunkenness and alcoholism. Party members must set an example in this matter. It has been deemed necessary to raise the responsibility of party commissions of union republic communist party central committees and party Kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; to take cadres' moral makeup fully into account during their selection and nomination; to be constantly guided by this in all cadre work; and to examine the questions of asserting the sober way of life at party report and election meetings and conferences in every possible way.

It must be taken into account in all organizational and educational work that the success of the struggle against drunkenness depends directly on the state of affairs, discipline, and order in labor collectives.

It is important to continue strong efforts to raise their role in creating an atmosphere of intolerance of any violations and misdemeanors resulting from drunkenness and to increase the activeness of trade union organizations and the personal responsibility of leaders and specialists in this matter. It is necessary to totally eradicate, without delay, whatever instances of drinking there may be at work and cases of people turning up for work intoxicated.

It is necessary to conduct matters in such a way as to ensure that each family, village, settlement, and city campaigns for the sober way of life. All this will make it possible to radically change the situation throughout the country as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that the Komsomol and all the country's young people will rise up to struggle against drunkenness with ever greater energy and resolve. Komsomol organizations are called upon to show constant concern to ensure that the rising generation is educated in a spirit of intolerance toward drunkenness and the slightest deviation from the norms of communist morality; that the cause of molding young people is still more actively served by all forms of the organization of socially useful labor and young people's healthy leisure.

It was noted that many ministers, departments, and soviet and economic organs locally are only slowly restructuring the work of the food sectors of industry and trading and public catering enterprises and are not yet showing sufficient initiative in seeking out additional goods resources, particularly from local raw and other materials. The neccesary measures to improve the structure of trade turnover are not being taken everywhere and in a number of places the trade in goods which are in short supply is organized unsatisfactorily. The scale and quality of available services do not satisfy the population's needs.

Union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and USSR ministers and departments have been instructed to accelerate the development and implementation of practical measures aimed at increasing the production of goods in demand and the range of services available to working people at industrial enterprises, irrespective of their departmental subordination. The work to re-equip sections of wine and vodka plants and shops for the production of alcohol-free drinks and catering products must be accelerated. Particular attention must be devoted to the creation of a comprehensive comsumer services system and the services sphere must be expanded and improved in an attempt to satisfy the population's growing needs.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local ispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and ministries and departments with a trade network must implement additional measures to regulate sales of wine and vodka products; to unconditionally observe the established trading procedure for them; and to create an atmosphere that rules out speculation and other abuses. The production and sale of alcohol-free drinks, kvass, juices, ice cream, fresh vegetables, fruit, and wine in the nonmobile [statsionarynyy] and small specialized public catering enterprises must be actively developed using both special premises and the ground floors of buildings and organizing cafes and other trade services centers on open squares. Measures must be taken to build up the volume of the production of culinary articles and confectionery, semimanufactures, and other output and increase their sales. Increases in the production of the equipment needed for these purposes must be stipulated.

It was deemed expedient as of 1986 to exclude the volumes of sales of alcoholic drinks when planning retail trade turnover in the plans for the economic and social development of the USSR. The activity of workers at trade and public catering enterprises and organizations as well as their administrative organs must be assessed without taking account of the volume sales of alcoholic products; the same must also apply to the provision of material incentives.

The need to step up the work of the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR MVD, and the USSR Ministry of Justice, which are called upon to ensure the irreproachable fulfillment by all law enforcement organ workers of their duties in the struggle against drink-related lawbreaking and the strict observance of antialcohol legislation, was stressed; effective measures must be taken against those who shirk socially useful labor and live on unearned income. The coordination of the work of Prosecutor's Office organs, the militia, and the courts and their collaboration with commissions for the struggle against drunkenness, the voluntary people's militia, comrades' courts, and other public organizations must be improved. It is essential to strive to ensure that punishment for lawbreakers is inevitable.

The USSR Ministry of Health together with soviet and economic organs locally must step up work to further develop the network of addiction clinics, departments, and offices at enterprises and organizations, improve the effectiveness of their activity, and seriously improve preventive work and antialcohol propaganda.

The resolution notes that many soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations are still not showing the proper activeness in organizing proper leisure for working people. Some cultural institutions and sports installations continue to work at less than full capacity and are often used for unauthorized purposes. The dissemination of nonalcoholic customs is slow. Concert activity and movie hire is not being adequately stepped up and tourism and excursions are being expanded only slowly.

The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports along with creative unions and voluntary societies are called upon to strive to ensure that the spare time of working people, above all young people, is filled with activities that satisfy their interests. The working system of club institutions and sports installations must be restructured bearing in mind their fuller utilization in the evening, on days off, and holidays. Performances by orchestras, amateur art troupes, and theaters giving shows with an antialcohol bent must be organized, mass holidays and shows must be held, sports competitions organized, and special interest clubs created in parks of culture and leisure, city squares and plazas, residential districts, and at leisure bases. Cultural, sports, and health work at young people's hostels must be conducted purposefully and more meaningfully. It is deemed necessary to draw up and implement special plans for organizing working people's leisure on days off and holidays in cities and population centers. Collective and family forms of leisure must be supported in every possible way. The leading role in this matter must be played by local soviets.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial bureaus of central newspapers and magazines have been instructed to continue to comprehensively publicize the problems of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to galvanize the local press. Particular attention must be devoted to propagandizing the best experience of the work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations; labor collectives; and the public in asserting the sober way of life. Those partial to liquor and officials who are duty bound to head the struggle to improve leisure but fail to do so must be criticized uncompromisingly. There must be active participation in the implementation of widespread social monitoring of the observance of antialcohol legislation.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved measures to improve union and republic legislation aimed at the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and has expressed confidence that all labor collectives, social organizations, and every Soviet citizen will join more actively in this struggle.

Antialcohol Conference

LD191537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Topical questions of stepping up antialcohol propaganda is at the center of attention in an all-union seminar-conference which opened today in the capital. It is organized by the board of the all-union Znaniye Society, the USSR Procurators' Office, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice of the USSR, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the Academy of Medical Science of the country. Doctors, pedagogues, lawyers and psychologists, and activists of the central and republican organizations of the Znaniye Society will discuss questions of methodology of antialcohol propaganda and will map out prospects of lecturing propaganda work, in connection with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee on the progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

Kiev Official on Drunkenness

LD231301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Summary] "The Kiev People's Control Committee has severely punished the heads of a number of enterprises for lacking principle and control in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism" (Aleksandr Leonovich Politsa), chairman of the Kiev People's Control Committee, is at the microphone:

"The manager who does not nip drunkenness in the bud among his subordinates and fails to mobilize the labor collective in the struggle against this evil -- that is, who fails to implement the duties placed upon him by the law -- does more harm, I would say, than any inveterate drunkard." Since the beginning of last year, the militia has detained 337 workers at the Kiev Stroydormash Works who were in a state of intoxication; and some of these were in the sobering-up center up to six times. The management failed to react to almost half of the militia's representations and adopted mere half-measures on the others. At the Darnitsa Wagon Repair Works, quite a few cases of drunkenness at work and absenteeism due to drunkenness were brought to light; the culprits continued to be clocked in at work, receiving their pay and sometimes even bonuses as well. The managers of the shipbuilding and repair yard were also punished: 1 in 13 workers at the yard has been detained because of drunkenness in the last 18 months. Most of the city's enterprises are correctly showing great intolerance to drunkenness, but the People's Control Committee, in conjunction with other organs, is continuing the fight, holding managers of enterprises responsible for any backsliding.

Shipping Line Penalized

PM230908 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 September carries on page 2 an unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: On Serious Shortcomings in the Implementation of Party and Government Decisions To Step Up the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism at Enterprises and Organizations of the RSFSR River Fleet Ministry's Yenisey River Shipping Line." The report states that one in three of the shipping line's workers violated labor discipline last year. Absenteeism was almost 200 percent above the sector's average.

In more than 50 percent of the cases it was due to drunkenness. According to the report "severe party penalties have been imposed on A.A. Pechenik, Shipping line chief; N. Ye. Podporinm, chairman of the Yenisey Basin Trade Union Committee; and D.V. Yermak, chief of the shipping line's supply administration." The report also states that the Party Control Committee took note of the promise of N.G. Smirnov, minister of the RSFSR river fleet, and O.S. Sychenikov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Sea and River Fleets, to step up supervision of the Yenisey River Fleet.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNIST ETHICS

PM161600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by G. Kryuchkov, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee party organizational work department, under the rubric "Party Life: Precongress Review": "The Leader's Ethics"]

[Text] Every day our reality provides convincing evidence of the immense importance in the life of Soviet society of the personal example of Communists, their production and social activeness, and their moral purity. In our view, the noble image of a member of the Leninist party is linked with people for whom the cause of communism and concern for the people's welfare rank above everything. The times make particularly high demands of communist leaders, above all party workers.

For instance, the names of Vladimir Ivanovich Ostapenko, first secretary of Nikopolskiy Party Raykom, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and Ivan Fedorovich Kalantay, first secretary of Pervomayskiy Raykom, Kharkov Oblast, are well-known in our republic. Both are members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and both are heroes of socialist labor. They are different in age, character, and temperament, but they share an integrity of nature, high exactingness toward themselves and others, personal modesty, responsiveness, fidelity to their word, and tact in dealing with people. Moreover, they have a profound knowledge of life, great industriousness and professionalism, an acutely developed sense of the new, and the ability to tell people the truth and listen to it, however bitter it may be... All this constitutes the reliable foundation of the prestige and sincere respect which Ostapenko and Kalantay enjoy among their rayons' Communists and working people.

At the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum which examined the tasks of further improving work with cadres, it was correctly noted that these qualities are characteristic of the majority of party, soviet, and economic leaders in the Republic.

Bolsheviks' ethics are militant. They do not accept complacency, passivity, and philistine indifference to society's affairs. Resolutely suppressing manifestations of dishonesty, bureaucratism, arrogance, and money-grubbing, party organizations strive to affirm in each labor collective a moral and psychological atmosphere in which any deviations from the norms of party ethics and socialist morality are impossible. It is impossible to tolerate cases when the words of certain leaders differ from their deeds. This ends badly. You see, people lose their modesty, exaggerate their services, and sometimes abuse their official position.

Cases of incorrect behavior and even the degeneration of certain workers occur first and foremost when demandingness has been decreased and leaders are beyond control and beyond criticism. That is precisely what happened in Novovolynsk City, Volyn Oblast. Here N. Domanskiy, former first secretary of the party gorkom, violated party principles of work with cadres and protected economic managers who were taking bribes and engaging in other unsavory affairs. N. Domanskiy was removed from his post and expelled from the party.

Everyone who had perpetrated abuses was severely punished. B. Sventsitskiy, former chairman of the Oblispolkom, and V. Zhibrov, secretary of the party Obkom, who ignored the signals from Communists and essentially turned a blind eye to the unsatisfactory situation in the city, were also brought to strict party account.

Pondering what happened in Novovolynsk, one comes to the conclusion that the cause lies precisely in the superficial approach of certain party committees to cadre selection and in the superficial verification of cadres' professional, political, and moral qualities. This sometimes leads to the promotion to leading work of ideologically immature people whose convictions, in Lenin's well-known expression, go no deeper than the tip of their tongue.

A worker's profound inner ideological conviction is the only guarantee that he will always take a clear-cut position in everything and not deviate by a single step from the principles of Bolshevik morality. After all, a person's conscience is the strictest control and the most effective regulator of motives and actions. That is why the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee orients party committees toward ensuring that when resolving cadre questions -- above all when promoting people to party work -- they take account not only of workers' professional training and competence, but also of the level of their political maturity and moral tempering in order, in particular, to discover how modest and unassuming in everyday life and just in their relations with people the nominated comrades are.

It must bluntly be said that nothing is trivial here. What sometimes happens? A person has been promoted to a higher post and it is as if he is a completely different person. His bearing is different and his tone of voice is different -- hectoring and condescending. Such a leader can pass by comrades with whom he worked only yesterday, fail to greet them, and "not notice" them. Everyone finds manifestations of arrogance, rudeness, and conceit jarring.

Peremptoriness in the judgments of an excessively self-opinionated worker is accompanied, as a rule, by intolerance of the opinions of others and sometimes by the downright suppression of criticism. Something of the sort happened to G. Shevchenko, first secretary of Pridneprovskiy Raykom in Cherkassy City. His unself-critical attitude and unhealthy pride ultimately meant that he committed a number of actions unworthy of a Communist and was severely punished and removed from his work for scheming.

An unobjective attitude to people on the part of a leader has a detrimental effect on matters. It disorientates cadres and cultivates toadying and subservience. Thus, at one stage finding himself essentially beyond the control of the Odessa Obkom, N. Shchirskiy, former first secretary of Ovidiopolskiy Raykom, lost his objectivity in assessing people, surrounded himself with and took under his wing certain unscrupulous and dishonest workers, and persecuted those not to his liking. It was, of course, impossible to tolerate this.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee attaches a great deal of importance to ensuring that decisions on such cases are made public so that others can learn from the facts occurences. Publicity is a powerful medicine. Many examples show how public criticism and the specific, public analysis of concrete cases of incorrect behavior and misdemeanors by certain workers have restraining effect on others and warn them about errors. Here too, strict observance of the procedure whereby every party member, including Communist leaders, answers for his shortcomings first and foremost to the primary party organization, is of great importance. This has become the norm in most collectives. At the same time, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee drew the attention of certain party committees in Zaporozhye, Kherson, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and certain other oblasts to instances of party members and leaders being punished without their shortcomings being examined in primary party organizations.

This is sometimes explained by a desire to "spare the pride" and "not offend" a worker who has made mistakes. But, in fact this approach is tantamount to liberalism and unprincipledness, since to gloss over the acuteness of a question and cover up errors is to drive the disease inward and demoralize cadres. Moreover, this practice can cause undesirable rumors and confusion among Communists, particularly when they do not receive intelligible explanations from local party committees.

I will cite the following case. Kirovograd Obkom received signals about the incorrect behavior of P. Gidulyanov, first secretary of Dolinskiy Raykom. In view of this, he was not recommended for election to the post at the last party conference. Nonetheless, in the presence of the delegates, a representative of the party Obkom expressed gratitude to Gidulyanov for his "many years of fruitful work" in the rayon party organization and reported that he would be given work in the oblast center. Naturally, this perplexed many of the rayon's Communists. And there was cause to be surprised! After N. Samilyk, first secretary of the Obkom, had a detailed talk with a group of Communists, the bureau looked more deeply into the essence of what had happened. As a result, Gidulyanov was expelled from the party.

However, it must also be taken into account that the absence of objective information from party committees and a liberal attitude to violators are sometimes exploited by spiteful critics, "lovers of truth," and anonymous letter writers to denigrate honest and dedicated workers. Principled demandingness, uncompromisingness regarding any deviations from the norms of party-mindedness, and an atmosphere of Bolshevik frankness serve, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, as a reliable basis for the correct molding of cadres. More and more attention is being devoted to the creation of such an atmosphere in party organizations. The periodical discussion of questions of the style of work at sessions of party raykom, gorkom, and obkom bureaus, during which bureau members express remarks and wishes to each other in a frank and comradely atmosphere and submit their own omissions to businesslike criticism, are extremely useful. After all, there is no doubt that the atmosphere in any party organization largely depends on how the members of the elective organ's bureau behave and on whether they are capable of adopting a principled position, defending their opinions, criticizing comrades if necessary, honestly and openly stating their mistakes and shortcomings, and correcting them.

Instilling these qualities in leaders and all party members is one of our most important tasks. Particular attention was drawn to this at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum which defined the tasks of the republic's party organizations in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" has been adopted for unswerving guidance and execution. Those leaders who have a liking for liquor and permit drinking bouts to be held are being relieved of their positions and Communists are being brought to strict account and even expelled from the CPSU.

Questions of party ethics occupy a large place in conversations with leading cadres and in the discussion of Communists' reports in party organizations. This has become the system in the republic. It is a question of the main thing -- ensuring that each party member, and primarily communist leaders, in resolutely combating harmful habits and vestiges, clearly carries out his party duty and always sets an example in everything so that Leninist norms are strictly and unswervingly observed everywhere. This is served by the work of the Republic's party organizations in preparing for the supreme forum of our party -- the 27th CPSU Congress.

FORUM DISCUSSES WINTER PREPARATIONS, SHORTFALL

LD211414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Issues concerning preparations for winter, as well as for field work in 1986, were examined at a regular session of the all union operational headquarters for material and technical supply to the agro-industrial complex.

Between 1 October and the spring sowing over 1 million tractors must be repaired, as well as many sowing-machines, cultivators, and other machines. Preparing machinery for the next hay-mowing, grain harvest, and other agricultural crops has already begun. The headquarters noted that all agricultural partners in the agro-industrial complex are taking an active part in this work. The dispatch of material-technical equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes is generally proceeding in a well-organized manner. Machine-builders, power engineering workers, chemists, and collectives in other branches of the national economy have improved their delivery discipline. The headquarters devoted its attention mostly to those who are not fulfilling their obligations efficiently and are failing to dispatch individual parts which are in acute shortage, as are machines.

Those who were named as having fallen behind include: The Altay, Kharkov, and Vladimir tractor works; the Krasnoyarsk grain-harvesting combine association; (Odessapochvamash).

Those not fulfilling their planned tasks are: the Moscow, Yelets, and the Melitopol hydroelectric unit works; and the Kharkov tractor engine works.

Among those not coping with deliveries are individual enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

Rural construction workers are being let down by the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the Main Administration for Cement and Construction Materials [soyuzstroymaterialy -- as heard].

Metallurgists owe some 40,000 metric tonnes of rolled metal since the start of the year. Those who have fallen behind particularly are the Zhdanov and Karaganda combines, and the Krivoy Rog metallurgical works.

Mass harvesting of corn is currently under way; Kherson combine harvesters are badly needed to gather it. A large number are ready, but cannot be dispatched because of the inconsistent availability of wagons. Those which require wagons more quickly are: the Rostselmash, Voronezhselmash, Syzranselmash associations, and some other enterprises.

The all-union operational headquarters requested the Ministry of Railways leaders to speed up the dispatch of harvesting machinery, vehicles, trailers, and other materials and technical equipment which kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises badly need.

MID-SEPTEMBER HARVEST SITUATION REVIEWED

PM231016 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Let Us Harvest and Store All the Crops!"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 16 September kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut 97.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops. Some 90 million hectares had been threshed. This is 81 percent of the sown area. During last week nearly 11 million hectares were harvested. Although it has increased, the harvest rate has not reached last year's level in the case of a number of crops and in a number of places.

Harvesting is at its height in eastern areas.

During the week 765,000 hectares of grain -- one-third of the crop — were harvested in Omsk Oblast. The success is due to around-the-clock operation of equipment and to shock labor by machine operators. While they accelerated operations the combine crews maintained the quality of the work. This is helped enormously by sample threshings carried out in the fields and by material incentives for work results. In Novovarshavskiy Rayon this system has given more than 5,000 extra metric tons of grain. Kurgan and Chelyabinsk farmsthreshed one-third of the grain crop in 7 days with the considerable assistance of highly productive utilization of combines and trucks. In the RSFSR as a whole more than 57 million hectares of grain had been cut by mid-September and 53 million had been threshed, which is four-fifths of the harvested area.

Throughout the republic it is important to further increase the rate of fieldwork and grain procurements, which are extremely low on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Only 13 percent of crops have been harvested in Tuva ASSR, 18 percent in Buryat ASSR, 21 percent in Chita Oblast, 30 percent in Novosibirsk Oblast, and 32 percent in Irkutsk Oblast. One-third of the cereal crop area remains to be threshed in Pskov, Novgorod, Kalinin, and Smolensk Oblasts. Work at threshing floors and deliveries of high-quality wheat to elevators must be considerably intensified, especially in eastern areas. An example has been set here by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's in fulfilling plans for the sale of grain to the state and continuing with extra shipments to elevators.

One-third of the crop remains to be threshed in Kazakhstan. Last week 944,000 hectares of grain were harvested in Tselinograd Oblast, 832,000 in Kokchetav Oblast, and 568,000 in North Kazakhstan Oblast.

So far the republic has fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state by only one-third.

Corn to be used for grain has reached full and waxy ripeness nearly everywhere. It must be harvested as quickly as possible and stored safely. Some 658,000 hectares of corn have been harvested. A sharp improvement is needed in the use of combines, more able-bodied people must be enlisted for work on plantations, and corn-processing enterprises must switch to around-the-clock schedules.

Work is continuing in fields of pulse and hulled crops.

Some 33 percent of the peas have yet to be harvested in the central region, 27 percent in the West Siberian region, and 52 percent in the East Siberian region. The marketability of the grain from this crop remains low. Deliveries of buckwheat and millet to reception centers are slow. Some 68,000 hectares of rice have been threshed.

In Astrakhan Oblast this work is being performed by 70 harvesting and transport complexes. Cutting has started in the Kuban, in southern parts of the Ukraine, and in the Maritime Kray. The Kzyl-Orda rice growers are increasing their deliveries of grain to the state.

This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a fairly good sunflower harvest. The oilseed harvest may exceed the average for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. Most farms will be able to fulfill the state plan for seed purchases. It is important now to make every effort to thresh all the sunflower heads and to ship high-quality seeds to oil mills and reception centers. All the conditions exist for this, but they are being poorly exploited. Only 745,000 hectares of sunflowers have been harvested. This is 19 percent of the plan. The rate is lower than last year. In the Ukraine one-fourth of the crops has been threshed. Stavropol and Voronezh farms have harvested 9 percent of the oilseed and Rostov farms have harvested 1 percent. The urgent work is only just beginning in Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts. We cannot wait any longer. A deterioration in the weather may result in widespread diseases in sunflower heads and harvest losses. This cannot be allowed to happen.

The cotton campaign is pushing forward its borders with each passing day. More than 1.2 million metric tons of cotton have been procured. The long-stemmed flax harvest is nearly over in many places. Some 756,000 hectares have been pulled -- 74 percent of the crop -- but this indicator is much lower in some central region oblasts. The level of purchases of fiber products by processing enterprises is extremely low.

The arrival of fall means that truck garden workers have to hurry. Potatoes have been lifted on a little over 1.1 million hectares, or 38 percent of the crop, and some 508,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested, or 44 percent of the crop. It is important to accelerate harvesting of fruit and vegetables everywhere, deliver them to working people's tables in the best possible condition, place as many as possible in winter storage, and replenish state food resources.

RAYKOM CHIEFS DISMISSED FOR WORK SHORTCOMINGS

PM190905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Criticism": "'The Meadow Will Repay Expenditure'"]

[Text] An Article under this title (PRAVDA 4 July) pointed to shortcomings in feed procurement on Yaroslavl Oblast farms. F. Loshchenkov, first secretary of Yaroslavl CPSU Obkom, has reported to the editors that the criticism has been acknowledged as correct. The CPSU Obkom Bureau has obliged party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviets, and agro-industrial associations to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings. The attention of the Oblast Agro-Industrial Association has been drawn to the unsatisfactory feed procurement.

A reply to the PRAVDA article has also been received from V. Bakatin, first secretary of Korov CPSU Obkom. In examining questions of feed procurement, the CPSU Obkom Bureau was forced to severely punish the first secretaries of the Lebyazhskiy and Uninskiy CPSU Raykoms and to release the second secretary of Verkhnekamskiy CPSU Raykom from his work.

'COSMOS-1684' SATELLITE LAUNCH ON 24 SEP REPORTED

LD240816 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1684, to continue space exploration.

The Satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes; maximum distance from the earth surface -- 39,342 km; the minimum distance from the earth surface -- 613 km; inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees. The equipment carried by the satellite is operating normally.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT T-13/14 COMPLEX

Program for 23 Sep

LD231120 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS -- The joint flight of the five Soviet cosmonauts on board the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-13" -- "Soyuz T-14" orbital complex is going on. Today's programme of the crew's work includes biotechnological experiments, geophysical and medical research.

Another series of experiments has been started on the "Efu-robot" installation to test a technology of obtaining superpure biologically active substances in weightless conditions.

Within the framework of the geophysical research programme, the crew are carrying out another series of experiments today to study the structure of the earth's atmosphere and to determine its spectral and optical characteristics, and are making observations of individual areas of land and of the world ocean and are taking photographs by hand-operated cameras.

Data on the condition of the cosmonauts' organisms in the period of adaptation of weightlessness are of considerable interest to specialists in the medical support of the flight. With this end in view, Aleksandr Volkov will perform the experiment "Optokinesis", and electrocardiography will be performed on Georgiy Grechko during the day.

The day schedule also envisages a TV reportage from board the orbital complex, which the cosmonauts will tell about their joint research.

According to reports from orbit and the results of telemetric measurements, the flight is proceedings normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko, and Aleksandr Volkov are healthy and are feeling well.

'Black Sea-85' Research

LD241311 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from flight control centre:

The international experiment "Black Sea-85" plays a special role in the research programme of the crew of the orbital complex Salyut-7--Soyuz T-13--Soyuz T-14. It constitutes a series of studies of the Black Sea basin and the atmosphere over it. Scientists of the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and the GDR are taking part.

The purpose of the experiment is to determine by the joint efforts of a number of countries participating in the Intercosmos Council the size of the mineral and biological resources of the Black Sea, Georgiy Tolkachenko, candidate of sciences, said. In particular, it is one of the major water bodies marked by energetic human economic activity and the impact of that activity on the sea is important to know.

Last but not least, specialists believe that the Black Sea offers good possibilities for studying relationships between the air and the water basin, which in a number of cases determine the weather in a vast region.

According to Georgiy Tolkachenko, the experiment uses what he called a "tier" principle of research. Studies at the first "tier," immediately on the sea surface, are conducted by the Soviet ship Professor Kolesnikov and the Bulgarian Akademik. Aerial photography is carried out from heights of 200 to 6,000 metres by Soviet and Bulgarian planes, and research at the third "tier" is being conducted by the Salyut orbital station. The sea depth and water temperatures are measures and the chemical and physical composition of sea water is analysed in different points in the course of the experiment.

The atmosphere and processes in it at different times of the day and night are also studied thoroughly from space. Scientists hope ultimately to obtain data which will enable them to learn the law-governed processes in the "sea -- atmosphere" system and to devise dependable methods for drawing up a scientific plan for using the rich sea resources. Weathermen will be able to evolve methods for more accurate weather forecasts in the Black Sea region for the needs of the national economy. "We can hardly overestimate the contribution of spacemen Georgiy Grechko and Viktor Savinykh, working aboard the orbital complex, to the experiment," Georgiy Tolkachenko stressed.

Soyuz T-13 Undocks From Salyut-7

LD251054 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The joint flight of five Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbital research complex is over. Today, at 7:58, Moscow time, the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship manned by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko separated from the "Salyut-7" station. The work at the station is continued by the crew consisting of the Commander Vladimir Vasyutin, the flight Engineer Viktor Savinykh and the Cosmonaut Researcher Aleksandr Volkov.

In accordance with the outlined program, the return of Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko to earth is scheduled for September 26.

In the course of the autonomous flight the crew of the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship will train methods of approach of space apparatuses. According to reports from orbit and the results of telemetric measurements, the flight of the "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-14" research complex and of the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship is going on normally. The cosmonauts are in good health and are going on with the implementation of the planned work.

SOVIET, FOREIGN MILITARY GATHER TO BURY YEPISHEV

PM191211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Farewell to Army General A.A. Yepishev:]

[Excerpts] Yesterday Soviet servicemen and working people of the capital bade farewell to Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, true son of the Communist Party, outstanding political worker of the USSR Armed Forces, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who devoted all his strength, knowledge, and multifaceted experience of party and state work to the cause of strengthening the country's defense and defending it.

...The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was decked in mourning. Here, on a pedestal surrounded with fresh flowers, lay the coffin containing the body of A.A. Yepishev.

The combat banners twined with mourning ribbons were at half mast. The Army general's combat awards lay on scarlet velvet. The pedestal was surrounded by wreaths -- from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Defense Ministry, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR KGB, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, the branches of the Armed Forces groups of forces and military districts, departments and military training establishments, Moscow working people, and from relatives and friends of the deceased. Wreaths were laid by the military attaches from socialist country embassies in the USSR.

Funeral melodies played. In sorrowful silence, combat friends, comrades-in-arms, and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen bade farewell to Army General A.A. Yepishev. Workers and employees of Moscow enterprises, VUZ students, and students of the capital's [illegible] schools filed past the coffin.

Comrades G.A. Aliyev, N.I. Ryzhkov, S.L. Sokolov, and L.N. Zaykov came to bid farewell to Army General A.A. Yepishev.

On honor guard were L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Army General V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; senior CPSU Central Committee workers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The funeral melodies continued. In the honor vigil around the coffin were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Army General Y.F. Ivanovskiy, Marshal of aviation A.N. Yefimov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers.

Representatives of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff and also military attaches from the socialist countries' embassies the he USSR came to pay their tribute of profound respect to that outstanding political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces Army General A.A. Yepishev.

Military delegations from the CSSR led by Lieutenant General J. Klicha, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate; from Poland led by General J. Baryla, Polish deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate; and also Major General M.Y. Saddigin, chief of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, came to pay military honors to the deceased.

At Novodevichiy cemetery a funeral meeting in memory of Army General A.A. Yepishev was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who was chairman of the funeral organizing commission. Those who addressed the meeting -- Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, Colonel General P.A. Gorchakov, Colonel General G. A. Morozov, Lieutenant General J. Klicha, and A.G. Sablin, a worker at the Odessa "Pressmash" Plant of the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya Production Association -- spoke of the deceased's great and glorious career and paid tribute to his talent as a major party leader who acquitted himself brilliantly in all the posts which the motherland entrusted to A.A. Yepishev.

...The funeral meeting ended. The strains of the USSR state anthem merged with the volleys of a gun salute. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was committed to the earth. Servicemen of the capital's garrison filed past the tomb in precise formation, paying last military honors to Army General A.A. Yepishev.

TV Coverage Shows Attendees

OW190122 [Editorial Report] Moscow television in Russian at 2000 GMT on 18 September in its morning "Vremya" newscast reports on Yepishev's lying in state at the Frunze central house of the Soviet Army in Moscow. As the announcer names the leaders present, the video shows, from left to right on the screen, Sokolov, Zaykov, Aliyev, and Ryzhkov standing in the honor guard. The video then cuts to show another group standing in the honor guard that includes, from left to right, Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, Leonid Vasilyevich Smirnov, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, and Colonel General Lizichev.

Appreciation for Condolences

PM231019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Message of thanks from USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for condolences on Yepishev's death: "Thanks for Condolences"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express heartfelt gratitude and profound thanks to the party, soviet, and public organizations, enterprise and institution collectives, war and labor veterans, private citizens, and state and military figures of the socialist countries who sent their condolences on the death of Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Defense Ministry

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.